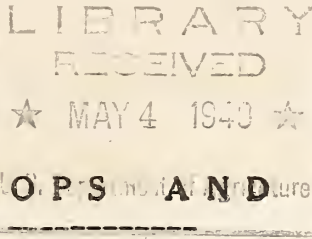


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



1.9
542 F

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON D C.

Vol. 40 April 27, 1940 No. 17

LATE CABLES

India (excluding Burma) 1939-40 cotton acreage and production, final estimate, placed at 21,356,000 acres and 4,136,000 bales of 478 pounds net compared with a revised final estimate of 23,482,000 acres and 4,248,000 bales for 1938-39. (Director of Statistics, Calcutta.)

Northern Brazil cotton production, third estimate of 1939-40 crop placed at 616,000 bales of 478 pounds net compared with a final estimate of 641,000 bales for 1938-39. (American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.)

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
India Harvests Another Large Wheat Crop.....	478
The Oriental Wheat Market.....	479
Argentina to Fix Domestic Cotton Prices.....	482
European Cotton Situation During March 1940.....	483
Nyasaland Tobacco Market Opens With Higher Prices.....	486
War Results in Plans for Increased Tobacco Production in French Morocco.....	487
Profit Margins on Citrus Fruit Fixed in New Zealand.....	488
Wartime Control - Olive oil.....	488
Hogs and Hog Products.....	490
British Meat Control and Difficulties Encountered.....	496
Indian Oilseed Estimates for 1939-40.....	498
Chinese Egg Exports at Low Level.....	499
Finland Suffers Shortage of Food and Feed.....	501
British Farmers Increase Cultivated Area.....	503
United States Foreign Trade During First 6 Months of War.....	504

U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY
FOR C WASHINGTON D C

INDIA HARVESTS ANOTHER LARGE WHEAT CROP

The first estimate of the 1940 wheat crop of India was placed at 389,648,000 bushels, the largest April estimate since that of 1923. It compares with the revised first estimate of 346,640,000 bushels and the final figure for 1939 of 370,610,000 bushels. The three acreage estimates so far released have been slightly larger than the comparable figures for last year. Dry weather last winter, particularly in the Punjab, delayed late seeding and germination and made crop prospects uncertain until rainfall was received in January. Since that time, crop conditions have become increasingly favorable.

A crop of the size indicated by the first estimate, especially following as it does 3 other years of above-average wheat crops, would ordinarily be expected to result in significant exports of wheat this season. As such exports, however, are said to be chiefly dependent upon the price relationships of the various food crops in India, and also to some extent foreign wheat prices, it is difficult to forecast the volume of exports. This is especially true this year when world conditions and transportation difficulties are additional factors to be considered.

During the 8 months of the past marketing year for which trade returns are available, about as much wheat was imported into India as exported, but in 1938-39 net exports amounted to 7.6 million bushels, slightly more than the average during the 5 years ended March 31, 1938.

INDIA: Wheat acreage, production, yield per acre, trade, and
apparent domestic utilization, 1933-34 to 1939-40

Year of harvest	Acreage	Production	Average yield per acre	Imports <u>a/</u>	Exports <u>a/</u>	Apparent domestic utilization
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
1933.....	32,976	352,987	10.7	687	722	352,952
1934.....	36,077	349,813	9.7	286	1,014	349,085
1935.....	34,490	363,216	10.5	507	1,285	362,438
1936.....	36,639	352,203	10.5	60	9,858	342,405
1937.....	33,215	364,075	11.0	818	20,366	344,527
Average.....	34,079	356,459	10.5	472	6,649	350,282
1938.....	35,640	401,856	11.3	5,946	13,551	394,251
1939.....	35,289	370,610	10.5	-	-	-
1940.....	b/33,460	c/389,648	-	-	-	-
Apr.-Nov. 1938	-	-	-	2,141	12,568	-
1939	-	-	-	1,827	2,066	-

Compiled from official statistics.

a/ Marketing year, April-March following harvest; figures do not include trade by land. b/ Third estimate; revised third estimate for 1939 was 33,167,000 acres. c/ First estimate.

The United Kingdom has been the principal destination for Indian wheat exports, and Australia is the chief country of origin for wheat imports. Unless prevented by an import duty, Australian wheat often competes with domestic wheat, especially in the vicinity of some of the ports located at a distance from the wheat-producing areas. And despite the protection of the duty imposed for the period December 7, 1938, to March 31, 1940, some Australian wheat continued to be imported during the season just ended, according to trade reports.

THE ORIENTAL WHEAT MARKET

China

Weather conditions in Central China during the month ended April 15 continued to be favorable for the wheat crop. In North China the crop situation in the Hopeh Province showed some improvement, but famine conditions in rural districts and the fact that large areas affected by last year's flood were still too wet for seeding other grain crops made the general food outlook unfavorable. In some districts lack of seed has hampered sowing operations, but in others the farmers have increased their grain acreages this year. About normal conditions were reported in North Honan and Shansi, and in North Manchuria moisture conditions were considered average for spring planting as a result of ample snowfall, particularly in March.

Arrivals of domestic wheat in Shanghai during the month under review were small and were used mostly for blending with foreign wheat. A further drop in the exchange value of Chinese currency and weak prices for domestic wheat precluded demand for foreign wheat. The local flour mills, operating at about 25 percent of their usual capacity, were more active than a month earlier. Stocks of flour were estimated at 300,000 bags. The sales of cheap flour for local consumption, which started on February 18, were suspended on March 18. It was reported that 225,000 bags were sold at 10.30 yuan per bag (about 62 cents) as against the regular market price of about 14.50 yuan (87 cents). Domestic wheat was quoted on April 16 at 26 yuan per picul (70 cents per bushel); flour for local retailers was 13.50 yuan (81 cents) per bag, for outport shipment, about 14.50 yuan (87 cents). Australian flour, c.i.f. Hong Kong, was quoted at about \$3.28 per barrel of 196 pounds.

Although imports of wheat and flour into China during February were reduced from those reported for the corresponding month of 1938-39, the total amounts imported during July-February greatly exceeded those of the first 8 months of 1938-39 and 1937-38. Australia has been the chief source of both wheat and flour, with the United States a close second.

CHINA: Imports of wheat and wheat flour by countries of origin,
February 1940, with comparisons

Country of origin	February			July-February		
	1938	1939	1940	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<u>Wheat</u>						
United States.....	0	635	a/	-	635	2,293
Canada	0	-	0	-	-	-
Australia.....	0	285	276	-	285	2,269
Japan.....	0	-	0	-	-	-
Others.....	0	a/	0	a/	a/	-
Total.....	0	920	276	a/	920	5,162
	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
<u>Flour</u>						
United States.....	20	73	10	96	200	853
Canada.....	6	9	2	41	57	50
Australia.....	27	28	68	155	936	905
Japan.....	90	31	14	91	407	191
Others	4	1	10	6	14	47
Total.....	147	148	104	389	1,614	2,046

Office of American agricultural attaché, Shanghai.

a/ Less than 500 bushels.

Manchuria

Flour milling in Harbin has been at a virtual standstill, according to the United States consulate in that city, as a result of the shortage of wheat in Manchuria. Only about half the normal amount of wheat had been marketed up to April 15. Effective March 23, all transactions in staple products such as wheat, were prohibited unless made through Government-controlled concerns. Declaration of stocks was required of produce holders as of March 23, and if considered necessary by the authorities compulsory sales of stocks held by dealers and mills may be ordered. These measures resulted, it is said, from the failure of the increased price, officially fixed on February 18, to move produce to market in sufficient quantity to supply local needs. Whether these regulations will result in reduced acreages for those crops so controlled in favor of others that may be more freely handled is problematical.

Japan

Wheat and flour prices in Japan on April 1 were unchanged from the previous month except that Western White had increased and Canadian had declined, according to information received from the United States Consulate

at Tokyo. The domestic market was considered normal, with export demand fair. Mills were active and stocks of wheat average. Wheat was quoted at the mill on April 1 as follows, import duty and landing charges included: Western White No. 2, \$1.51 per bushel; Canadian No. 1, \$1.26, No. 3, \$1.22; Australian, \$1.02; Manchurian, \$1.59 per bushel. Domestic standard was \$1.35 and Portland wheat, c.i.f. Yokohama, \$1.16 per bushel. The wholesale price of flour at the mill was \$1.31 per bag; c.i.f. Dairen, \$1.41; c.i.f. Tangku, \$1.62 per bag of 49 pounds.

Official maximum prices for Japanese wheat and flour were fixed on January 31 and February 14, respectively, at \$1.35 per bushel for No. 3 spot wheat and \$1.29 per bag for spot flour, according to press reports received in Shanghai. The relatively low level of the official maximum wheat price as compared with prices prevailing before January 31, together with increases in foreign wheat prices since that date, has resulted in some discontent among the farmers. As there is no regulation regarding quality in the price-control measure, it is reported that the quality of the flour has begun to decline.

Imports of wheat during February, principally from Australia, reached nearly 1 million bushels, the largest monthly total reported this season. Exports of flour increased considerably over those of the previous month but were below those of earlier months.

JAPAN: Imports of wheat by countries of origin,
and total exports of flour, February 1940,
with comparisons

	February			July-February		
	1938	1939	1940	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<u>Imports of wheat</u>						
United States.....	-	-	-	42	-	-
Canada.....	-	-	-	689	-	-
Australia.....	24	-	926	1,652	174	967
Argentina.....	-	-	-	128	42	-
China.....	-	2	2	6	123	209
Others.....	104	-	2	736	311	309
Total.....	128	2	930	3,253	650	1,485
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels
<u>Exports of flour</u>	244	109	103	1,813	1,837	1,783

Office of the United States agricultural attaché, Shanghai.

ARGENTINA TO FIX DOMESTIC COTTON PRICES

Plans for fixing the domestic price of Argentine cotton have been announced as a result of conferences among officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and representatives of growers and spinners, according to a report from American Vice Consul Joe D. Walstrom at Buenos Aires. A price of 0.85 peso per kilo (about 11.5 cents per pound at official exchange rate of 29.77 cents per peso) of lint f.o.b. spinning mill has been fixed for cotton corresponding to Grade B of the Argentine standards. Presumably, a proportionate price range will be established for other grades. This price scheme is to be in effect for a period of not less than 6 months. Final administrative details for the operation of the scheme, however, have not yet been arranged.

It is understood that the present plans call for the establishment of a "pool" representing spinning mills, which will buy direct from growers and independent gimmers. Such a practice, if adopted, would eliminate all functions of commercial cotton companies except those dealing with cotton destined for export markets. It was reported, however, that spinners would still be allowed to buy from cotton merchants, if they preferred, by paying a small extra charge.

Domestic cotton growers are protected by a raw-cotton tariff of about 1.7 cents per pound. According to "Textile World," January 1940, practically all raw cotton consumed in Argentina is domestically grown, largely as a result of an agreement under which Argentine cotton textile mills were permitted to import machinery duty free on the condition that they use only cotton grown in Argentina. Argentine cotton exports in recent years have ranged from 25 to 50 percent of annual production.

ARGENTINA: Cotton exports by leading countries of destination,
1939 with comparisons
(In bales of 478 pounds net)

Year	United Kingdom	Germany	Japan	Other countries	Total	Net exports
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
1933....	49,147	26,082	152	19,463	98,844	94,734
1934....	75,681	30,048	111	19,204	125,044	124,856
1935....	47,952	59,409	3,999	53,194	167,554	167,319
1936....	97,353	43,243	17,355	68,989	226,940	226,727
1937....	26,437	20,672	3,487	6,963	57,559	52,995
1938....	2,569	97,261	420	2,887	103,132	101,473
1939 <u>b/</u>	6,591	42,424	<u>c/</u>	33,405	89,420	<u>d/</u>

Compiled from Anuario del Comercio Exterior de la Republica Argentina.

a/ Includes reexports of Paraguayan cotton b/ Preliminary. c/ If any, included in other countries. d/ Not yet available.

EUROPEAN COTTON SITUATION DURING MARCH 1940

Cotton mill activity in the allied and neutral European countries continued high during March, although on a slightly reduced scale in the United Kingdom as a result of the labor shortage. Raw-cotton supplies continued ample and the depleted stocks, notably of American cotton, with which Europe entered the current season, have now been liberally replenished. Consequently, allied import buying has been restricted with the French taking some cotton from the United Kingdom.

Shipping needs for the Scandinavian campaign have resulted in a reduction of the former allocation of shipping space for American cotton. The allotment of space in British vessels for shipment of 100,000 bales monthly as announced on January 19, 1940, will be reduced to 50,000 bales for the month of May, providing for importation of 30,000 bales of commercial and 20,000 bales of barter cotton. Supplies for mill operations in coming months are expected to be drawn to a greater extent from accumulated stocks. The Government restrictions on sales of cotton piece-goods and manufactures in the United Kingdom, reported in the last issue, are based on the volume of sales during the 6 months prior to September 30, 1939.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to Europe,
August-March, 1937-38 to 1939-40
(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	August-March		
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40 a/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Great Britain.....	1,484	368	1,715
Germany.....	632	275	20
France.....	726	342	710
Italy.....	437	242	467
Poland and Danzig.....	184	149	5
Belgium.....	172	81	203
Netherlands.....	108	61	168
Czechoslovakia.....	88	165	0
Sweden.....	78	83	203
Finland.....	39	32	18
Denmark.....	25	27	28
Norway.....	11	14	28
Spain.....	0	17	257
Portugal.....	31	10	33
Other Europe.....	47	38	110
Total.....	4,062	1,904	3,965

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce.

a/ Preliminary. Includes running bales for March.

- - - - -

Under the wartime emergency, a barter tendency in the belligerents' purchases abroad is to some extent unavoidable and has long been foreseen. As far as raw cotton is concerned, this tendency is reinforced at this particular time by seasonal influences. Recent reports that British authorities expect to curtail purchases of American cotton in favor of imports from other sources, and reports revealing the fact that substantial French purchases of raw cotton during March did not include any orders for American were taken as indicative of the trend of wartime trade policy.

Exports of American cotton to Europe during the 1939-40 season to the end of March were more than double those of the corresponding period in 1938-39, as shown in the table on page 483. The most outstanding increase was registered in exports to the United Kingdom, where the most drastic curtailment had occurred in the preceding season.

United Kingdom

Conditions in the cotton-textile industry of the United Kingdom showed little change from those existing in the previous month. Liverpool prices of raw cotton exhibited considerable weakness to March 19 but rallied in the latter part of the month. Ample supplies on hand and the expectation of another subsidy on American cotton exports were given as the main reasons for the lack of interest in American. Liverpool quotations for American at the beginning of April were approximately the same as the early December price levels.

New business in cotton yarns and cloth during March has been decidedly reduced both for home and export account. This was attributed mainly to a reluctance on the part of spinners to quote forward because of the pending increase in fixed yarn margins to allow for the increase in operatives' wages made effective on April 1. Overseas buyers, on the other hand, tended to withhold orders because of a widespread belief that a subsidy on British textile exports might be forthcoming soon. Rumors of the possibility of such a subsidy, meanwhile, have been officially disclaimed. 1/

The cotton labor shortage continues despite the announcement on March 13 of a reduction in the age of reservation from 30 to 25 years for a number of reserved occupations in cotton spinning and weaving and rayon weaving. Despite a slight reduction from the December-January levels, mill activity continued high and the percentage of unemployment was reported at 5.4 percent compared with 17.5 percent in March a year ago.

European cotton-trade quarters showed considerable interest in rumors that the British trade authorities expected to curtail purchases

1/ The recent falling off of international trade in cotton goods appears, however, to be somewhat general. For comment on Japanese textile export trade, see Foreign Crops and Markets for April 6, page 400.

of American cotton in order to conserve dollar exchange. Competent observers, however, have long foreseen greater British reliance on cotton imports from countries prepared to take a full equivalent of British goods in exchange or to liquidate outstanding British claims. The trend of future cotton import policy as dictated by wartime conditions is also foreshadowed by recent discussions advocating a broadening of the Liverpool futures contract. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, issue of April 13, 1940.)

Greatly conflicting opinions have recently been expressed as to the course of Lancashire's export business and actual exports during the 7 months of war. Figures are not available as to volume of British exports of cotton yarns and manufactures since the beginning of the war. Calculations based on the values of 1939-40 exports in relation to those of previous years and average increases in export prices for cotton materials, with allowance for some shipments during this period of goods sold before the war at prewar prices, indicate a probable reduction in volume of 1939-40 cotton-goods exports to the end of February, of 15 to 20 percent below that of the same period in 1938-39.

Other factors also confirm the impression that export sales of British cotton yarns and manufactures have been none too favorable. Prices have been high compared with those of competitors. The industry, in view of an attractive home market, for a time was not eager to accept export orders, which, moreover, are somewhat complicated by control measures. Preference directions for export orders help to speed up delivery on old commitments but do not compel the acceptance of new ones for priority delivery. The widespread assumption that British cotton-textile exports would be subsidized lessened the incentive on the part of buyers for foreign interests to enter into new commitments until the situation was clarified by an official announcement that no such subsidy was planned. Order books are generally well filled, however, and delivery dates are late. (See previous issues for reports on the Cotton Industry Act passed on March 14, 1940, and other wartime control legislation affecting the European cotton trade and industry.)

France

During March most of the French mills were reported to be reasonably well supplied with raw material and as a result mill activity was maintained at a high level. Domestic demand for civilian and defense requirements, as well as colonial export inquiry, continued active at satisfactory prices. The French fixed price for American raw cotton was raised 10 percent, presumably to establish a parity favorable to use of other growths.

It is estimated that total French purchases of raw cotton during March amounted to about 100,000 bales made up of 30,000 bales of Indian and 70,000 bales of Uganda cotton. No American cotton is known to have been purchased by the G.I.R.C. (semi-official wartime cotton procurement

agency) with the exception of a few hundred bales stored in Marseilles. Stocks of raw cotton on hand in Havre at the end of March were estimated at about 200,000 bales.

Belgium

Reports from Belgium still indicate considerable cotton mill activity on orders for military and civil defense purposes and for exports destined partly to fill similar requirements in other countries. Mill activity for domestic requirements and ordinary exports of fabrics and yarns was reported to be high but did not exceed the reduced February rate. Supplies of raw cotton are sufficient at present. Shipments of American cotton to Belgium during the 1939-40 season to March 31, amounted to 203,000 bales compared with only 81,000 bales in the same period a year ago.

NYASALAND TOBACCO MARKET OPENS WITH HIGHER PRICES

The Nyasaland tobacco auctions for 1940 opened on April 15 at prices higher than for last year, according to a radio report from the London Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. About 70,000 pounds of fire-cured tobacco were sold on the opening day at 5.37d. (9.0 cents) per pound; and 103,000 pounds of flue-cured, at 9.58d. (16.1 cents) per pound. These prices compare with a 1939 seasonal average of 4.49d. (8.7 cents) per pound for fire-cured; and 6.63d. (12.9 cents) for flue-cured.

The higher prices on this year's opening were believed to be principally due to the wartime policy of the United Kingdom to conserve exchange by using colonial produce. In the case of fire-cured, the short 1939 Nyasaland crop and its effect on the stock situation in the United Kingdom has probably also contributed to higher prices.

The Nyasaland fire-cured crop of 1939 amounted to only about 9 million pounds compared with an average production of 15 million (see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 7, 1939). Nyasaland fire-cured tobacco competes with United States fire-cured on the British market. Exports of American fire-cured to the United Kingdom in 1939 amounted to little more than 2.5 million pounds, an all-time annual low, and a decline of 40 percent compared with the previous 5 years.

Production of flue-cured tobacco in Nyasaland has not yet reached an important stage, but the crop is increasing. Approximately 3.5 million pounds were produced in 1939 compared with 2.1 million in 1938. Flue-cured production is entirely in the hands of European planters. No data are yet available concerning the area or yield of the 1940 harvest, which takes place during the early months of the calendar year. The auction season extends from April to August.

NYASALAND: Sales and average auction prices of tobacco,
1938, 1939, and April 15, 1940

Season	Sales			Price per pound					
				British money			United States money		
	Fire- cured 1,000 pounds	Flue- cured 1,000 pounds	Air- cured 1,000 pounds	Fire- cured Pence	Flue- cured Pence	Air- cured Pence	Fire- cured Cents	Flue- cured Cents	Air- cured Cents
1938.....	9,006	2,064	259	3.27	7.31	5.54	6.7	15.1	11.4
1939.....	5,073	2,924	430	4.49	6.63	4.05	8.7	12.9	7.9
1940 a/..	70	103	-	5.37	9.58	-	9.0	16.1	-

Compiled from Reports of the Imperial Economic Committee.

a/ Sales and prices on April 15, the opening day.

WAR RESULTS IN PLANS FOR INCREASED TOBACCO PRODUCTION
IN FRENCH MOROCCO

In order to conserve the use of foreign exchange in the purchase of tobacco to be consumed in the French Empire, French Moroccan authorities, according to an official report in the "Agricultural Review of North Africa," have instigated a program to develop as far as possible the growth of tobacco. Toward this end, officials of the Tobacco Monopoly have removed all restrictions on the limitation of area to be planted to smoking types of tobacco, which was formerly fixed for 1940 at 1,483 acres, and to encourage a larger acreage have increased the announced average 1940 purchasing price for such types from 2.72 francs (5.4 cents) to 3.29 francs (6.5 cents) per pound. Producers who have had growing permits are permitted to increase their acreage, and production by new producers is to be encouraged.

Limitations on the production of "Zlag," a tobacco type of the *Nicotiana rustica* species used in the domestic production of snuff, have also been modified. Growers who have had permits have been assured higher prices for their 1940 production and are requested to increase their acreage by 20 percent.

The report also states that production of Virginia and Kentucky types of leaf is to be developed in the Rharr district of Morocco. Experiments with American types of leaf have been carried out in French Morocco since 1935 and the Rharr district has been found suited to the Kentucky and Virginia types.

- - - - -

PROFIT MARGINS ON CITRUS FRUIT FIXED IN NEW ZEALAND

The maximum profit that retailers of citrus fruit in New Zealand may charge has been set at 40 percent of the wholesale cost of the fruit delivered at the retailers premises under a recent Government measure, according to a report in the "Economist" of the Rural Bank of New South Wales. This margin includes provision for covering losses due to wastage. The measure was designed to make retailer profit margins more uniform and to reduce margins that were considered excessive.

The Minister of Marketing issues regulations covering the sale of fruit. Retail price tickets for oranges must now show the count or number per bushel case and those for lemons include both the count and the grade of the fruit.

Heavier consumption, particularly of good quality fruit, is expected to result from these regulations, the article continues, because consumers now have a definite basis for quality comparisons and because lower average prices for the fruit are anticipated.

New Zealand is an important market for American citrus exports, and the volume of this trade has recovered somewhat during the past two seasons from the low level of exports during 1937-38.

- - - - -

WARTIME COMMODITY CONTROL MEASURES

OLIVE OIL

Previous reports on wartime commodity control measures affecting olive oil appeared in the issues of November 25, 1939, and March 2, 1940.

Tunisia

A "beylical" decree of February 17, 1940, fixes the requirements for olive oil foots and soaps in Tunisia, according to the Tunisian Journal Officiel of February 24, 1940. It requires the manufacturers of olive oil and olive oil foots to declare the quantities manufactured, utilized, and sold.

Unrefined oils may be exported to the amount of one-quarter of the amount produced by each manufacturer, in the form of unrefined oil or soap, 100 kilos of soap being considered equivalent to 70 kilos of oil (220 pounds of soap equivalent to 158 pounds of oil). In the case of refined olive oil foots, an export credit account is opened for the manufacturers on the basis of two-thirds exportable to one-third reserved for domestic consumption.

The Director of Economic Affairs is authorized to issue orders fixing the maximum sales price of oils and soaps reserved for domestic consumption.

Algeria (Supplemental)

An order of February 23, 1940, by the Governor General of Algeria, published in the Journal Officiel of Algeria for February 27, makes the following new provisions for the export of olive oil from Algeria:

Article 1. - No permit shall be issued for the shipment of olive oil from Algeria to France, Tunisia, the French zone of Morocco, or to the colonies, protectorate countries, or mandated territories, unless the exporter signing the request for an export permit shall first agree to place at the disposal of the Administration a quantity of extra, superfine, or fine olive oil testing less than 3 degrees of acidity, equal to 20 percent of the quantities of oil for which exportation shall be authorized.

Article 2. - Every request for permission to export to one of the destinations mentioned in the first article of the present order shall be based on an agreement written (on stamped paper) by the signer of the request, in which he shall obligate himself, at the choice of the Administration, either to keep in storerooms or warehouses, at his own risk, the amount of 20 percent of oil provided for in the preceding article or to transfer this same quantity of oil to the General Provisioning Service of Algeria (Ravitaillement Général de l'Algérie) or to purchasers designated by this Service.

Article 3. - If either the General Provisioning Service or the purchasers designated by this Service take over the oils held at the disposal of the Administration within 30 days from the date of the export permit, payment shall be made to the exporter at the prices given below, the production tax to be paid by the exporter, classification of the oils being defined by the standardization order of September 13, 1939:

Extra quality oils:	950 francs per quintal (8.63 cents per pound);
Superfine oils:	900 francs per quintal (8.18 cents per pound);
Fine oils:	850 francs per quintal (7.72 cents per pound).

These prices are to apply to oil at the exporter's warehouse, or his agent's, or at the pier in the shipping port. From these prices shall be deducted the transportation and other expenses for oils stored and delivered by the producers.

Article 4. - If the oils reserved for the General Provisioning Service are not taken over within 30 days after the date of the export permit, the exporter, who shall have to store and keep the merchandise at his own expense and risk, shall receive at the time of delivery of the

- - - - -

goods, in addition to the prices fixed in Article 3, a storage subsidy of 5 francs per quintal (10 cents per 220 pounds) per month or fraction of month, with the exception of the first 30 days.

Article 5. - If the General Provisioning Service does not take over the reserved oils before November 30, 1940, the exporter shall have the right, beginning with December 1, 1940, to dispose freely of the commodities that he shall have stored and kept, unless new regulations are issued.

Article 6. - The provisions made in Article 3 of the order of December 3, 1939, for storing a quantity of olive oil equal to 50 percent of the quantities for which exportation to foreign countries is authorized, are hereby repealed.

No exportation of olive oil to foreign countries shall be authorized unless the exporter shall first agree to place at the disposal of the Administration, under the conditions fixed in this present order, a quantity of olive oil of extra, superfine, or fine quality, equal to 50 percent of the quantities of oil authorized for export.

However, in the case of exports that have already been made, the quantities stored before February 1, 1940, shall not give the exporter a right to the first monthly storage subsidy until March 1, 1940.

Article 7. - Unrefined olive oil foots shall be exempt from all obligations for storage at the time of their exportation.

Article 8. - Infractions of the provision of the present order are punishable by the penalties named in article 46 of the law of July 11, 1938.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS

For earlier wartime control measures affecting hogs and hog products, see issues of February 3 and 10, 1940. Several recent measures of interest to American producers and exporters are given in the following statement.

Canada (Supplemental)

Import and export control: Owing to greatly increased domestic supplies of hogs and pork, the Canadian Government, under date of February 24, imposed a restrictive quota of 1,627,000 pounds monthly on fresh pork imports from the United States from February 26 to October 31, 1940, the termination of the present Anglo-Canadian Bacon Agreement. The quota on imports from the United States is based on average monthly imports of fresh pork for the first 9 months of 1939. The agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom, set forth in the Anglo-Canadian

Bacon Agreement, calls for delivery to the United Kingdom of at least 5,600,000 pounds of Wiltshire sides weekly until October 31, 1940. Additional supplies have not been requested since the German occupation of Denmark, as might have been expected, owing to the current abundant supplies reported in the United Kingdom, which have caused the Food Ministry to increase the bacon ration to about normal consumption and to remove fresh pork from the ration list at least temporarily.

Domestic production control: The Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the agency of The Canadian Bacon Board and its Advisory Committee, has encouraged increased hog and bacon production, not only as a war measure, but in order that after the war Canada will be able to supply the United Kingdom with additional quantities of the desired types. Fixed prices of bacon for the British market have tended to stabilize the price of live hogs in Canada, and the belief that there would be an assured market in the United Kingdom resulted in increased hog-breeding operations last fall and this spring. As a consequence, Canadian hog production in 1940 is expected to be the largest on record. The current oversupply of bacon in the United Kingdom has strained Canadian storage facilities and also had a depressing effect upon hog prices.

United Kingdom (Supplemental)

Import and export control: The American Embassy at London advised under date of April 15, 1940, that the British Food Ministry has the authority to import bacon containing borax although such importation is prohibited for private individuals or firms. At the same time the Ministry emphasizes the emergency nature of this order to meet special war conditions. Although no formal decision has been reached, as yet, regarding permitted borax content, it is believed that only "lightly dusting" the vulnerable parts with borax is meant.

Although imports of cured pork products and lard have been prohibited except under license since January 20, 1940, live hogs (together with other live animals) are still exempt from license and were not added to the new list requiring import licenses that was contained in the Import of Goods Prohibition, No. 12 Order 1940, dated March 19. However, feedstuffs were added to the list of prohibited goods requiring a license if dispatched to the United Kingdom from any country after March 20 and arriving in the United Kingdom after March 27. A consolidated open general license permits the entry of meat extracts and essences, from any country, until further notice. 1/

Specific licenses are still required for imports of the following hog products from Ireland: refined or unrefined lard; bacon and ham, including preserved (with or without other meats) in airtight containers;

1/ Import licensing notice No. 52, March 28, 1940.

sausages, except canned or otherwise preserved; pork and edible pork offal (including beef and including preserved with or without vegetables or cereals) in airtight containers; and imitation lard.

A clarification was issued by the Board of Trade under date of January 16, 1940, in respect to imports of ham roll. It was stated that this was included with poultry and meat pastes in the original Prohibition Order of September 5, 1939. Due to the misunderstanding, licenses were to be issued for imports prior to the date of the clarification. 1/

Control of imported stocks and prices: Settlement prices for imported supplies of bacon and hams from the United States requisitioned by the British Food Ministry since January 1 were issued on March 15 by the Ministry, according to a cable from the American Embassy at London. These new settlement prices represent substantial reductions compared with prices paid for requisitions between November 18 and December 31. Some of the factors justifying lower prices were as follows, according to the Food Ministry: (1) Lower hog costs, (2) bacon not wanted and sent without instructions, (3) seasonal trend of bacon market, and (4) goods not up to standard. Later (March 30, 1940), after further negotiations with packers' representatives, several increases in prices were granted.

UNITED KINGDOM: Settlement prices for imported cured pork requisitioned January 1-March 15, 1940, with comparisons

Description	Prices in British currency:			Prices in United States currency per 100 pounds <u>a/</u> for goods requisitioned		
	Nov. 18- Dec. 31, 1939	Since Jan. 1, 1940 Mar. 15	Adjusted Mar. 29 <u>b/</u>	Nov. 18- Dec. 31, 1939	Since Jan. 1, 1940 Mar. 15	Adjusted Mar. 29 <u>b/</u>
	Shil- lings	Shil- lings	Shil- lings	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Wiltshires.....	90.75	84	86	16.31	15.09	15.45
American cut hams	98.25	92	94	17.65	16.53	16.89
Long cut.....	10.50	100	-	18.87	17.97	-
Picnics.....	72.50	62	-	13.03	11.14	-
Cumberlands.....	90.50	80	82	16.26	14.38	14.73
Bellies, mild cured	73.25	65	67	13.16	11.68	12.04
Dry salt.....	65	60	63	11.68	10.78	11.32

Cables from American Embassy, London. The prices of minor cuts remained unchanged.

a/ Conversions made at official British rate of exchange.

b/ Adjustment after negotiations between packers' representatives and Food Ministry.

Rationing and price control: Under date of April 9, 1940, the Food Ministry announced that fresh pork had temporarily been removed

1/ Import licensing notice No. 33, January 16, 1940.

- - - - -

from the ration list. Consumers were thus permitted to spend the entire amount allotted for fresh meat or 1s.10d. (37 cents) per week per person on other fresh meat. This measure was stated to be due to curtailment of domestic bacon curing incident to the current surplus position. Cooked ham and gammon, forehock gammon, and hock (cooked or uncooked) are not rationed, according to the Ministry of Food. 1/

Effective February 2, 1940, 2/ a new order was issued by the Food Ministry in connection with the doubled bacon ration of 8 ounces per week per person, or about normal consumption, which reduced the wholesale price of all types of bacon and hams from \$2 to \$4 or more per 100 pounds (United States currency). Wiltshire green cut sides, which were sold during the period January 8 to February 1 3/ at 137s. per hundredweight (\$24.62 per 100 pounds), were reduced to 125s. (\$22.46) and these prices have been in effect since that date. (See table.) The doubling of the ration and the reduction in price was due to an accumulation of supplies which had to be moved before the arrival of warmer weather. A long series of prices is given, including boneless bacon and hams (in slices and pieces) as well as those for cooked canned meat, with bone and boneless. All of the prices are not given here for lack of space. (Table on page 494.)

Domestic and imported prices for pork: Wholesale prices of home-killed and imported pork carcasses were announced early in 1940. 4/ These prices were amended for Great Britain and Northern Ireland effective March 11, 1940. 5/ Maximum retail prices were also established for 1940. Sausages and sausage meat were removed from maximum price restrictions by an order effective March 11, 1940, 6/ and maximum wholesale prices for edible offal were removed by S.R. & O., No. 327.

Trade agreements: Reports from various official and semiofficial sources indicate that the United Kingdom Government has found it expedient to make agreements with some of the Danube Basin countries for cured pork supplies. In order to do this, imports from an important European source had been cut drastically in recent weeks. Some progress has already been made in the direction of making agreements with the Danube Basin countries as indicated by the proposed or concluded agreements with Hungary and Rumania.

1/ Directions under rationing order, No. 69, January 17, 1940.

2/ Order dated February 2, 1940, amending the Bacon (Prices) Order, 1940, S.R. & O., No. 165.

3/ The Bacon (Prices) Order, 1940, S.R. & O., No. 12, January 6, 1940.

4/ Meat (Prescribed Wholesale) Prices Order 1940, S.R. & O., No. 42 - N.I.S.R. & O., No. 43.

5/ Prescribed Wholesale Prices Order 1940, S.R. & O., No. 327 - N.I.S.R. & O., No. 340.

6/ Amending the Meat (Maximum Retail Prices) Order 1940, S.R. & O., No. 326, March 8, 1940.

UNITED KINGDOM: Prescribed wholesale prices of certain descriptions of bacon and hams according to different wartime orders, January 8 and February 2, 1940

Description	British currency per hundredweight		United States currency per 100 pounds <u>a/</u>	
	Jan. 8 to Feb. 1 <u>b/</u>	Feb. 2 to date <u>c/</u>	Jan. 8 to Feb. 1 <u>b/</u>	Feb. 2 to date <u>c/</u>
	Shillings	Shillings	Dollars	Dollars
<u>Uncooked and with bone</u>				
Wiltshire cut sides:				
Green.....	137	125	24.62	22.46
Smoked.....	148	135	26.59	24.26
Middles:				
Green.....	152	134	27.31	24.08
Smoked.....	163	144	29.29	25.88
Backs (cut in U.K.):				
Green.....	176	153	31.63	27.49
Smoked.....	187	163	33.60	29.29
Backs (cut outside U.K.):				
Green.....	-	143	-	25.70
Smoked.....	-	153	-	27.49
Clear bellies:				
Green.....	112	101	20.13	18.15
Smoked.....	123	111	22.10	19.95
Gammons or hams:				
Green.....	143	130	25.70	23.36
Smoked.....	154	140	27.67	25.16
Fore ends or square shoulders:				
Green.....	105	104	18.87	18.69
Smoked.....	116	114	20.48	20.48
Picnics:				
Green.....	80	82	14.38	14.55
Smoked.....	91	92	16.35	16.53
<u>Canned meat, cooked and boneless <u>d/</u></u>				
Gammons and hams.....	173	162	31.09	29.11
Fore ends or shoulders..	138	140	24.80	25.16

Cables from American Embassy, London.

a/ Converted to United States currency at official British rate of exchange. b/ The Bacon (Prices) Order 1940, S.R. & O., No. 12, January 6, 1940; Order January 12, 1940, amending Bacon (Prices) Order 1940, S.R. & O. No. 75. Prices remain same as in principal order except that if any uncooked bacon is sliced or skinned at the request of the buyer a reasonable additional charge is made by the seller. c/ Order amending the Bacon (Prices) Order 1940, S. R. & O., No. 165, February 2, 1940, and Order February 20, 1940; The Grocer, March 2, 1940. d/ Gross for net.

- - - - -

A report from the London Embassy, dated January 16, 1940, stated that progress had been made in arrangements for the purchase by the United Kingdom of the Hungarian output of bacon, which has been increased about tenfold. It was expected that up to 5,000 hundredweight (560,000 pounds) weekly would be shipped to the United Kingdom regularly in the near future. Hungarian tinned hams and picnics, it was further stated, were already being shipped to the United Kingdom at the rate of 40 tons (90,000 pounds) weekly, and this trade was expected to continue for several months at least.

It was reported also that an experiment was to be made in shipping frozen pig carcasses (of Hungarian origin) via Adriatic ports and if results were satisfactory it was hoped that a steady supply would be available from that source. Should these arrangements prove feasible a large proportion of Hungary's export surplus of pork products will find a market in the United Kingdom instead of in Germany and other Central European countries.

No steps have been taken to purchase the Hungarian lard exportable surplus. This was also formerly marketed in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia.

France (Supplemental)

Import and export control: Importers of salted meat or of meat in brine, in the crude state, unprepared, must address import requests to the Direction of Agricultural Production Economic Service, according to a report from Vice Consul E. A. Masuret at Paris, dated March 1, 1940.

Control of domestic stocks: By official Decree of December 15, 1939, the sale of fresh, frozen, chilled, salted, prepared, or preserved pork or delicatessens (and other meats) was prohibited on Friday of each week. It was also forbidden to serve pork of any kind (as well as other meats) at any public eating place. Butcher shops were also closed on that date. 1/ Later decrees, published in the Journal Officiel of March 1, prohibit the sale of pork butchers' meat during 2 consecutive days and such meat is forbidden to be served at public eating places on those days.

Cuba

A recent cable from the American Embassy at Habana states that in a Presidential Decree published April 18, 1940, in the Official Gazette, hog lard was excluded from the articles subject to official price control.

1/ Bulletin de l'Office de Renseignements Agricoles, December 15, 1939.

- - - - -

- - - - -

BRITISH MEAT CONTROL AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED 1/

Meat control is regarded in the United Kingdom as a necessary adjunct of the wartime rationing system introduced March 11, 1940. The objectives of the meat-control scheme, according to a report from Assistant Agricultural Attache Alton T. Murray, American Embassy, London, are (1) to restrict price increases, (2) to reduce civilian meat consumption, (3) to reduce imports, and (4) to encourage expansion of domestic meat production. Poultry, game, edible offals, and fish are not rationed at present and fresh pork was taken from the ration lists temporarily on April 9. Bacon is being rationed separately. 2/

The reduction of imports looks toward the conservation of shipping space and of foreign exchange. Increased domestic production, however, not only depends upon the stimulating effect of fixed prices but also on the success of the Government's policy to increase production of domestic feedstuffs, since heretofore the livestock industry has been largely dependent upon imported feedstuffs. Scarcity of feedstuffs during the past winter and a greater demand for home produced meat, as a result of the curtailment of imports, has resulted in heavier slaughter than usual. A substantial increase in domestic meat production cannot be expected until increased domestic feedstuffs become available.

Effective control of supplies and distribution has entailed drastic changes in the existent trade organization, especially in the domestic industry where the chief characteristic was decentralization. Control of the more concentrated business in imported supplies has been considerably less difficult.

In imported meat the trade for some time had been handled by a few large-scale efficient organizations. The United Kingdom imports approximately 55 percent of the beef; 50 to 60 percent of the fresh mutton and lamb, and 19 percent of fresh and frozen pork consumed in the country. Beef comes chiefly from Argentina, Uruguay, and Australia, and mutton and lamb principally from New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina. Fresh and frozen pork imports are relatively small but a large part of the bacon and ham is imported, Denmark and Canada being the chief sources. In fact, imported bacon and ham constitute about 70 percent of domestic consumption.

As part of the control of imported supplies, the total Australian and New Zealand exportable surpluses were purchased. Maximum wholesale and retail prices were established for imported meat supplies, stocks were requisitioned, and imports were controlled by license. Agreements

1/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, February 10, 1940, page 156, for statement of control measures.

2/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, February 3, 1940, page 124, for bacon rationing discussion.

were made with foreign producing countries for regular supplies. Control of domestic supplies, however, has had to take into account local problems in practically all parts of the United Kingdom. Heretofore, livestock was sold at local auctions, slaughtered in local abattoirs, and consumed mainly in the cities and towns in the vicinity.

The first domestic control measure was to fix maximum wholesale and retail prices at levels prevailing shortly before the war similar to the method used for imported meat. In a short time feeding and other costs made the prices fixed unremunerative.

A new domestic control scheme was announced in November 1939 and went into effect January 15, 1940. The Government introduced a plan of centralized livestock purchasing, with the Ministry of Food the sole purchaser, wholesaler, and distributor of domestic livestock and livestock products. Substantial price increases were finally granted by the Ministry when the plan went into operation in January, as the earlier prices were criticized as inadequate by farm groups.

The country was divided into administrative districts. Local auction markets were closed and farmers required to market through the districts' collection centers and to furnish transportation from their farms to the center. Twelve days' notice is now required before the week in which the animals are to be sold. Purchases are made by the Government and cattle and sheep graded by Government inspectors and purchased on a live-weight basis. Hogs are purchased on a dressed-weight basis and farmers have the option of selling directly to bacon-curing factories or to collection centers.

All slaughtering is done in 700 abattoirs instead of 16,000 local slaughter houses as formerly. Eight of the largest wholesale meat associations formed a single organization to distribute the meat for the account of the Ministry. Butchers are sold domestic and imported meat at fixed prices. Meat is rationed on a value basis to the consumer and sold at fixed maximum prices. The value ration since March 11, 1940, has been 1s.10d. (37 cents) per week per person.

Under the meat control system, the Ministry of Food allocates the total supply of meat for retail butchers on a more-or-less pro-rata basis. Thus, scant consideration can be given to the butchers' normal requirements of imported or better domestic meats, and it is difficult for them to satisfy customers. Before the war, the adjustment of imported and domestic supplies responded fairly well to demand. Under the control system, fixed prices are guaranteed farmers, and the Government must receive all livestock they have ready for market at a given time. Freezing and storage facilities are limited in the United Kingdom, so the Government must market the meat in a relatively short time.

- - - - -

Although one of the essential principles of the control scheme is that every source of domestic meat production shall be used, the localized nature of the trade makes this difficult for the Food Ministry. Long drives to collection centers sometimes occur, only to have the meat returned for consumption in the area where the cattle were raised. Another difficulty is the price differential between domestic and imported meat, and the difference in purchasing power in suburban and urban districts. Before the war, imported meat was marketed chiefly in industrial areas. In Greater London, probably 75 percent of the total meat consumption is imported.

The present control prices have reduced the spread between domestic and imported beef to 20 to 30 percent and 33-1/3 percent for mutton and lamb. This reduction has been accomplished, however, only at considerable cost to the Government, which must keep prices to farmers at attractively high levels. Prior to the war, the wholesale price of domestic beef was from 30 to 40 percent higher than imported beef, while domestic mutton and lamb prices were over 50 percent higher than imported.

Military requirements, are chiefly for imported beef and, of course, receive first consideration. That which remains is distributed to the civilian population. As a result of the heavy demand for military requirements, very little imported beef was available for the civilian population in the first half of March 1940. Imported supplies are subject to delays and uncertainties during wartime, which has caused shortages at times and gluts at other times.

The public, in general, has accepted restriction of choice with good grace but it has caused hardship among butchers. In February 1940 a "butchers' strike" occurred when relatively large quantities of ungraded English mutton were allocated to retail butchers and the public bought only sparingly or purchased unrationed poultry. The butchers complained that the price was too high and the meat could be disposed of only at a serious loss. The Ministry of Food, however, announced that no changes were to be anticipated in the general operation of the meat scheme. The general extension of rationing to all food products may minimize this difficulty. This step, however, has not as yet been taken.

- - - - -

INDIAN OILSEED ESTIMATES FOR 1939-40

The first India winter-oilseed estimate for 1939-40 places the area sown to rape and mustard seed at 2,809,000 acres compared with 2,736,000 acres, revised first estimate for last year, or an increase of 3 percent in acreage, according to United States Trade Commissioner Barry T. Benson, Calcutta. The final all-India estimate for 1938-39 was 5,462,000 acres.

Flaxseed reported on the same date was 2,802,000 for 1939-40 compared with the revised estimate of 3,081,000 acres at the same time last year. This is a decrease of 9 percent but slightly above the average for the 5 years 1934-35 to 1938-39. The final estimate for 1938-39. was 3,894,000 acres.

The final estimate for sesame seed in 1939 is 3,898,000 acres and production 441,000 short tons. This is a decrease of 8.5 percent in area compared with 1938; however, the yield is practically the same. Sesame is mainly an autumn crop sown from May to August and harvested from August to December. A summer variety is also grown in some Provinces. Exports of seed fluctuate from year to year, with Italy and Ceylon as the principal markets. Since April 1, 1937, when Burma became independent, shipments to that country account for about one-third of the total. Exports of sesame-seed oil have averaged around 2 million pounds during the past few years. Most of the oil goes to Arabia and Aden. From Aden it is probably reexported to European countries.

INDIA: Area, production, and exports of sesame seed
and sesame-seed oil, 1935-1939

Year	Area	Production	Exports	
			Sesame seed	Sesame-seed oil
	1,000 acres	1,000 Sh. tons	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1935.....	4,135	463	1,378	1,215
1936.....	4,144	492	11,997	2,061
1937.....	4,450	521	a/ 38,998	2,387
1938.....	4,261	442	18,227	2,362
1939.....	b/ 3,898	b/ 441	c/ 8,472	c/ 1,807

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Beginning April 1, Burma is listed as separate country; hence exports to that area included. b/ Subject to revision. c/ 11 months, January-November.

CHINESE EGG EXPORTS AT LOW LEVEL

Total egg exports from China during 1940 are expected to continue at a low level, according to a radiogram received from the American consulate general at Shanghai. Exports of dried eggs to the United States may, however, be larger than in 1939, depending upon the demand from allied countries in Europe and exchange rates.

Chinese egg exports have been at a low level since the beginning of the Japanese invasion in the summer of 1937. The principal factors causing the decline in exports were (1) disrupted transportation

facilities, (2) unusual taxes, and (3) inability of egg processing plants to operate in some cities. Egg products were one of the principal agricultural exports from China.

Eggs are exported as frozen, dried, and in the shell, fresh and preserved. The largest volume of exports are frozen, which go primarily to the United Kingdom. Exports of frozen egg products to the United States have been relatively insignificant since 1930 when the import duty into this country was raised from 7.5 cents per pound to 11 cents. Dried eggs are exported principally to Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom. The United States has taken a much smaller proportion of these exports since our import duty was raised in 1931 from 18 cents to 27 cents per pound.

The dried-egg pack in China this year is forecast slightly below that of 1939. In the Yangtze Valley the pack is expected to approximately equal that of last year, but in North China, because of famine conditions in many areas, shipments of eggs to the principal cities is expected to be substantially reduced. Egg-drying plants in the vicinity of Shanghai are reported to be operating at capacity.

CHINA: Exports of eggs, dried, frozen and moist, and in shell,
1936-1939

Country of destination	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Dried</u>				
United States.....	8,060	8,148	973	2,294
United Kingdom.....	3,821	3,768	2,181	3,312
Germany.....	5,816	6,106	6,710	5,749
Others.....	4,618	2,816	3,234	1,992
Total.....	22,315	20,838	13,098	13,347
<u>Frozen and moist</u>				
United States.....	1,009	2,230	-	-
United Kingdom.....	95,557	94,658	63,933	65,667
Germany.....	10,917	11,977	22,242	10,597
Others.....	9,506	9,011	4,965	3,524
Total.....	116,989	117,876	91,140	99,788
	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
<u>In shell</u>				
United States.....	5	4	-	-
United Kingdom.....	16,123	9,884	2,494	5,521
Germany.....	2,535	9,983	7,662	3,980
Others.....	14,354	13,626	10,416	13,569
Total.....	33,067	33,502	20,572	23,070

Compiled from Foreign Trade Returns of China.

Prices for Chinese dried eggs in the United States are approximately the same as last spring. In mid-April Shanghai exporters were offering dried egg yolk, c.i.f. Pacific Coast, at 23 United States cents per pound while American buyers were offering only 19 cents. On the same date, dried albumen was quoted at 39.5 cents per pound and offerings were being made at 37 cents. Prices at which Chinese dried-egg products were being sold in the United Kingdom and France were 25 to 30 percent above the quotations from American buyers. After British and French Government purchases are filled, larger sales to the United States may be made, since Germany and some of the neutral markets are not available this year.

Prices for eggs received by Chinese farmers are very low. In United States currency, prices this spring are from 1 to 4 cents per dozen, depending upon the distance from market. It is estimated that the farmer is now receiving only 20 to 60 percent of the price paid by the egg-drying plants. The cost of marketing has increased very sharply during the past 3 years as a result of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

FINLAND SUFFERS SHORTAGE OF FOOD AND FEED

Although stocks of food in Finland last September were normal, imports dropped thereafter as a result of the regulatory measures passed to restrict the consumption of such articles as coffee and sugar following the outbreak of the European war, according to a statement made on April 18 by the Minister of Public Welfare, reported by cable from the United States Legation in Helsinki. Food supplies that could have been shipped into Finland during the earlier months of the war were later cut off by hostilities or were detained in Scandinavia because of heavy ice.

Finland has produced about 89 percent of its grain requirements in recent years, but the Minister reported that grain supplies are now limited and farmers are especially reluctant to market any wheat and rye remaining on their farms. Keeping the army in the field and caring for refugees from evacuated areas has increased food consumption; the large number of horses requisitioned for military purposes, together with cattle from ceded territory, required large amounts of feedstuffs.

Substantial amounts of grain, potatoes, and cattle feed were left in ceded areas; and supplies already purchased cannot be brought into the country because of the extension of the war into Scandinavia. Grain production lost in the ceded areas is estimated at about 110,000 short tons, and annual grain imports usually average around 165,000 tons. It is reported that approximately 275,000 tons of foreign grain will, therefore, need to be imported during the current season.

- - - - -

The 1939 potato crop was estimated at 57 million bushels, but much of it was spoiled by freezing during the unusually severe winter. Already the shortage is felt, and imports will be necessary to meet requirements until next fall.

Stocks of beef have been ample, because cattle were slaughtered by the thousands when evacuation became necessary. As soon as pasture again becomes available and the fodder shortage no longer forces owners to slaughter cattle, the situation will necessarily change. The shortage of pork has been felt for some time; most of the domestic supply was reserved for the army, and absence of imported feed reduced hog numbers, but it is hoped that the spring pig crop may be increased.

It was estimated that dairy production has been decreased about 25 percent as a result of the particularly serious fodder shortage. Pasturage will not be available for another 6 weeks. This necessitates an increase in margarine production, and regulation of the consumption of all kinds of fats will probably be necessary.

Only about one-third of the wood needed for fuel during the current season has been cut. The Government has requested forest owners several times to build up reserve stocks, but lack of labor makes compliance difficult. The coal supply was depleted during hostilities; and further imports cannot be obtained from England, but the possibility of securing supplies from Germany is being investigated. Very little motor fuel is available. Large quantities of gasoline were purchased, which reached southern Sweden but have not yet been transported into Finland. Fortunately, adequate stocks of petroleum will permit the use of tractors for spring sowing. Stocks of sugar and coffee are also sufficient to meet requirements for some time. Raw tobacco is available, but a temporary shortage of manufactured tobacco resulted from the heavy stocks reserved for the army.

Every effort is being made to keep food prices as nearly normal as possible. Price control seems inevitable. The Ministry of Public Welfare has requested that no increases in prices of agricultural or industrial products be permitted without first consulting the Ministry and that action be taken against offenders. Restrictive measures have been passed to keep imports in line with exports and to avoid currency inflation.

It was emphasized that production in every field of economic activity, particularly in agriculture, should be increased to the utmost. Unless sufficient labor and equipment for spring seeding operations can be placed at the disposal of the farmers during the next few weeks, it was stated that the nation would face starvation next winter.

- - - - -

- - - - -

BRITISH FARMERS INCREASE CULTIVATED AREA

With the aid of more favorable weather conditions in February and March, British farmers reported on March 15 that 1,370,000 acres of new crop land had been created, according to a report received from Alton T. Murray, assistant agricultural attaché at London. The goal in the current campaign is to increase the cultivated area by 2 million acres by May 1. Northern Ireland reached its quota of 250,000 acres on March 31. In addition to many difficulties, including the shortage of labor and tractors, farmers have been handicapped in conducting their plowing operations by what has been described by the Minister of Agriculture as "one of the worst winters experienced in living memory."

Some 60,000 tractors are now in operation and, with the partial relaxation of Air Raid Precaution head-light restrictions, many tractors are being driven day and night. Most tractor manufacturers are busy with Government military contracts, although strenuous efforts are being made to increase production of farm tractors. It is expected that some 70,000 tractors will be at work on British farms this summer. Farmers are being urged to share their tractors with neighbors lacking this equipment. In areas where grassland farming predominates or where farm power is comparatively scarce, War Agricultural Committees are making Government-owned tractors available.

UNITED KINGDOM AND GREAT BRITAIN: Total arable land,
1913 to 1938 inclusive

Year	United Kingdom a/	Great Britain	Year	United Kingdom a/	Great Britain
	Million acres	Million acres		Million acres	Million acres
1913.....	-	14.4	1926.....	15.0	13.7
1914.....	-	14.3	1927.....	14.7	13.5
1915.....	-	14.3	1928.....	14.5	13.2
1916.....	-	14.4	1929.....	14.3	13.1
1917.....	-	14.6	1930.....	14.1	12.9
1918.....	-	15.9	1931.....	13.8	12.6
1919.....	-	15.7	1932.....	13.6	12.4
1920.....	-	15.4	1933.....	13.4	12.3
1921.....	-	15.0	1934.....	13.4	12.2
1922.....	-	14.6	1935.....	13.5	12.4
1923.....	15.7	14.5	1936.....	13.2	12.1
1924.....	15.4	14.2	1937.....	13.1	12.0
1925.....	15.2	13.9	1938.....	13.0	11.9

Agricultural Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

a/ Statistics prior to 1923 are not comparable because of the partition of Ireland.

- - - - -

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE WAR

Because February rounded out the first 6 months of the war in Europe, and because developments associated with the war have had a far-reaching influence on United States exports of agricultural products thus far during the current fiscal year, the regular article on United States foreign trade in agricultural products is devoted this month to an examination of the effect of the war on that trade. A series of special tables on trade during the 6 war months (September-February) appears on pages 511 to 519, inclusive. The regular tables on the foreign trade of the United States in agricultural products during the 8 months, July-February, appear on pages 520 to 530, inclusive.

Contrary to expectations expressed widely in September 1939, the war in Europe has thus far caused United States exports of farm products to be substantially smaller than they would otherwise have been. Also contrary to some expectations, it has had little effect on United States imports of agricultural products.

For the purposes of this analysis, the effects of the war are taken to include changes due to developments clearly attributable to the war in the situation that prevailed on September 1, 1939. In that situation, there were certain important elements expected to favor United States farm exports that were war effects in the sense that they were caused by feverish preparation for war. Going back still further, it may be contended that many of the unfavorable elements in the pre-war situation were also war effects, in the sense that they were due to the long period of economic hostilities that preceded military hostilities. In the following paragraphs, however, only the immediate effects of the armed conflict are taken into account.

The outstanding war development, from the point of view of its effect on our agricultural exports, has been the centralized control of economic life established by the Governments of the United Kingdom and France. This control involves the rationing of consumption, the regulation of the volume of imports, foreign-exchange control, and an arrangement for placing all foreign orders jointly through a single purchasing agency. It appears to have as its principal purposes the use of the economic power of the Allies to counteract that of Germany, and the conservation of foreign exchange and other international assets. In carrying out the first of these purposes, the Allies have acquired, from countries which would otherwise have sold them to Germany, considerable supplies of a number of agricultural commodities of types either exported or imported by the United States. In carrying out the second purpose, the Allies have been discouraging all other imports

- - - - -

except those considered absolutely essential and have kept prices of these imports at a minimum. Moreover, they have made it a rule to rely as far as possible upon British Empire countries, purchases from which, because their wartime association is economic as well as military, do not require payment in foreign exchange at the present time. On the other side of the ledger, they have tried to sell their products for as much foreign exchange as possible by buying up the entire crops of certain of their important farm products in order, among other things, to be able to dispose of them at prices as favorable as possible.

To the effects of these controls on United States trade in agricultural products must be added those of the Allied blockade, which has not only kept United States products out of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and more recently Denmark, but also has completed the job of barring these products from Germany, which the German Government, in an effort to become self-sufficient in farm products, had been accomplishing gradually during the 6 years preceding the outbreak of war.

Exports

At the outbreak of war in Europe, it was expected that certain products, notably fresh fruit and grains, would be exported in smaller volume than would otherwise have been the case, while certain others, especially dried fruit and pork products, would be exported in larger volume. Actual exports during the first 6 months of the war indicate that, thus far at least, the unfavorable consequences anticipated from the war have materialized but the favorable ones have not.

The depressing effect of the war does not show up in total farm-export data, since it was offset by the concurrent effect of a combination of chiefly nonwar factors making for high cotton exports. The index of the quantity of agricultural exports during the first 6 months of the war was 4 percent above the average for the corresponding months of the 10-year period, 1929-30 to 1938-39. It was 35 percent above the very low level of a year ago. If cotton is excluded, however, the farm-export index was 16 percent below the 10-year average and 24 percent below last year. The depressing effect of the war has been particularly severe for exports of wheat, fruit, and tobacco. Exports of lard, while greatly reduced from the 10-year average, were affected to some extent by nonwar factors.

A few commodities (making up only small portions of total farm exports) were shipped in large amounts during the 6-month period. The most conspicuous example was soybeans, exports of which were greatly expanded, largely as a result of a nonwar factor. Others were canned vegetables and dried peas and beans. The quantity indexes for leading farm-export groups are shown in the table on the following page.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports,
September-February 1939-40, with comparisons
(July 1909-June 1914 = 100)

Commodities	September-February <u>a/</u>				
	Average			Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1929-30 to 1938-39	1938-39	1939-40	1939-40 from 10-year average	1939-40 from 1938-39
All agricultural.....	93	72	97	+4	+25
Cotton, including linters.....	105	57	118	+13	+61
All agricultural, except cotton	82	91	69	-13	-22
Tobacco, unmanufactured <u>b/</u> ...	150	162	97	-53	-65
Fruits.....	330	384	222	-108	-162
Grains and preparations.....	73	112	65	-8	-47
Wheat, including flour.....	72	92	44	-28	-48
Cured pork <u>c/</u>	26	18	22	-4	+4
Lard <u>d/</u>	89	54	60	-29	+6

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Averages of monthly index numbers not adjusted for seasonal variation. b/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc. c/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides. d/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes neutral lard.

The factors responsible for the high level of cotton exports during the first 6 months of the war in Europe include (a) the virtually exhausted state of foreign stocks of American cotton at the beginning of the period; (b) the relatively high level of cotton-mill activity in Europe during the period; (c) the cotton-export program of the United States; and (d) the fear that, as the war advanced, shipping difficulties might bring about a further increase of freight and insurance rates.

The conditions surrounding the operation of the export program were particularly important. The program was announced as temporary, and only a limited appropriation was made available from which to make payments. The rate of payment to sellers for export was decreased a number of times before the program was finally discontinued in December. The export price of United States cotton under the program was looked upon as a more favorable one than was likely again to prevail for some time. Consequently, purchasers rushed to take advantage of the low price, not only for the purpose of covering current requirements but also in order to build up stocks. Three-quarters of a million bales or so of the cotton sold under the program are still to be shipped. When this amount is shipped, however, the prospect for further exports is extremely uncertain. During much of the World War, foreign demand for cotton was relatively low. Although cotton is used extensively in war materials, civilian consumption in wartime is usually greatly reduced; so that there is little reason for expecting an unusually high foreign demand in the immediate future. Since January, cotton exports have been decreasing rapidly.

As is shown in the table on page 515, about half of the high cotton exports during the first 6 months of the war went to the Allied countries. Shipments to Japan, while above those of a year earlier, were well below their usual level. The neutral countries of Europe, chiefly Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Sweden, took considerably larger amounts than they ordinarily do.

Wheat exports during the first 6 months of the war were less than one-fourth of their quantity a year earlier. Exports to the United Kingdom, the chief foreign market, were negligible, and those to the Netherlands were also greatly decreased. The decline was due in part to the short prospective supplies in the United States during 1940 and to the discontinuation of the wheat-export program. In view, however, of the determination of the United Kingdom to purchase wheat from British Empire countries as far as possible, a very substantial reduction in wheat exports would doubtless have taken place even had supply conditions been relatively favorable. Surplus stocks in Canada alone were adequate at the beginning of the war to supply United Kingdom wheat requirements for more than 2 years.

Fresh deciduous-fruit exports suffered greatly from the war, since these commodities are looked upon as quasi-luxuries by import-control authorities in the belligerent countries. France, usually an important market for United States pears, took none whatever during the 6 months of the war. The United Kingdom cut purchases 60 percent. Shipments to Germany were, of course, completely cut off. Canadian purchases were tripled over a year earlier, but this was the only important market to which any increase took place. Total pear exports during the 6 months were about half of their level a year earlier. Apple exports declined even more sharply - from over 9 million bushels during the 6-month period from September 1938 to February 1939 to about 2.5 million bushels during the 6 war months. Shipments to the United Kingdom were reduced 75 percent, while those to the Netherlands were practically stopped. Citrus fruit exports have declined relatively less than those of other fresh fruits, since they are marketed chiefly in Canada where war controls have on the whole been less restrictive thus far than in the United Kingdom and France. Dried-fruit exports had been expected to expand somewhat as a result of the war since these commodities are of a concentrated nature and were in demand during the World War. The reverse has been true, however. Exports of both prunes and raisins to the belligerent countries as a whole have been reduced from their level a year earlier, and those to neutral European countries have also declined. Important factors in decreased takings of raisins by the United Kingdom have been the purchase by that country of the Turkish raisin surplus and increased imports from Australia.

Flue-cured-tobacco exports during the first 6 months of the war were only slightly more than half of their volume a year earlier. With stocks on hand equal to two-and-a-half-years' supply, the United Kingdom practically ceased purchasing tobacco on the outbreak of the war. This has been the principal factor in the decline. There was some expansion

in exports to European neutrals, especially the Netherlands, but these countries are only minor markets at best. Exports of dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee tobacco appear to have fared somewhat better, but, as this variety has its heavy seasonal movement in the spring, data for the war period are of little importance as a measure of prospects for the year as a whole.

It had been anticipated that exports of pork products would be considerably expanded as a result of the war, both because large surplus supplies were available in the United States at relatively low prices for the first time in a number of years, and because these commodities, as compared with imports of feedstuffs, conserve both shipping space and productive effort for the belligerent countries. Thus far, however, these expectations have not been realized. Bacon exports during the first 6 months of the war were double their relatively low level of a year earlier, and some rise occurred in lard exports, while the decline in exports of hams and shoulders was only slight; but the quantities exported were considerably below average even for the past 10 years. The extent to which the failure to expand was caused by the war is not clear, since, even in the absence of war, the job of regaining a market sacrificed for several years to substitute products and alternative sources of supply would have been a formidable one. Nevertheless, the import control imposed by the United Kingdom in particular has been an important factor. Exports of lard to the United Kingdom during the 6 months were 24 percent below their low level of a year earlier, while exports to all other countries had risen by 63 percent. Exports of hams and shoulders to the United Kingdom also declined from last year's unsatisfactory levels. The rise in bacon exports to the United Kingdom was of substantial proportions but is currently being reversed.

This season's phenomenal rise in soybean exports started before the war began and appears to be attributable largely to two factors: (1) Manchurian soybeans were priced above the world market in compensation arrangements concluded by Japan with German and Italy; and (2) American production of soybeans increased 39 percent - from 63 million bushels in 1938 to 87 million bushels in 1939. As a result, importing countries were able to obtain United States soybeans at a lower price than Manchurian beans. Although United States soybean exports during the first 8 months of the current fiscal year were more than four times those of a year earlier, there is no evidence of any considerable expansion of soybean consumption in the countries to which these heavy shipments are going.

Some other commodities, exports of which increased during the war months, are dried peas, dried beans, horses and mules, canned fruit, sugar, potatoes, cornstarch, glucose, and hops. The increases in several of these items may be attributable to the effects of the war, but none of them is significantly large in comparison with the decreases in our leading farm exports.

- - - - -

Imports

The direct effect of the war on imports of agricultural products has been relatively slight. Foreign supplies of a few commodities have been cut off by the blockade. Those of some others, chiefly complementary commodities such as cocoa, have been available in greater quantity because of curtailed purchases by the belligerent countries. The great bulk of United States agricultural imports, however, have risen in response to improved business conditions very much as might have been expected if there had been no war.

Total agricultural imports were 33 percent higher during the first 6 months of the war than during the corresponding period a year earlier. Supplementary ¹/_{farm} imports were 26 percent higher. For the same period, demand in the United States as measured by the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production was up 20 percent.

Since 66 percent of United States imports of hops during 1937-38 originated in Czechoslovakia, one might expect imports to be cut substantially as a result of the war. In fact, however, hop imports during the first 6 months of the war were about the same as during the corresponding period a year earlier and only moderately decreased from the level of 2 years earlier. An increase in imports from Yugoslavia offset the practical stoppage of imports from Czechoslovakia.

United States imports of hams, shoulders, and bacon came largely (73 percent) from Poland during 1938-39. Hence, it is not surprising to find imports of this group of products cut 81 percent during the first 6 months of the war as compared with a year earlier. The effect on the United States market has been negligible, however, since these imports were never, even at their highest, more than a drop in the bucket of domestic pork consumption.

Other effects of the war on agriculture

Not all repercussions on American farmers of the war in Europe have been reflected in changed levels of foreign agricultural trade. While the present analysis is concerned primarily with the course of trade, two cases in point may be mentioned briefly.

¹/_{Supplementary} (or competitive) agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities; and complementary (or noncompetitive) agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

The hurried and experimental manner in which the wartime import controls have been established has resulted in their causing certain variations from usual trade trends that are unfavorable to United States exporters and importers. Purchases and sales by the belligerent importing countries vary from month to month in an unpredictable fashion. A commodity may scarcely move at all during its usual heavy season and may be shipped in large quantity later. This involves increased handling charges and new risks for traders.

Exports of certain nonagricultural products, unlike those of most farm products, have been greatly expanded as a result of the war in Europe. As is shown in the table on page 514, nonagricultural exports to the Allied countries during the first 6 war months were more than 50 percent higher than during the corresponding months a year earlier. The increase occurred largely in items urgently needed for the conduct of the war. Moreover, there was a substantial increase in United States exports of nonagricultural products to countries, particularly those of Latin America, where competition with products of the belligerent countries is less severe than was the case prior to the war. To the extent that this expansion in nonfarm trade supports a higher level of industrial activity and employment in the United States than would otherwise prevail, it improves the domestic market for United States farm products.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation February 1940, with comparisons (July 1909-June 1914 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	January		February			July-February average <u>a/</u>	
	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940	1938-39	1939-40
All commodities.....	61	105	85	66	104	69	83
Cotton fiber, including linters	36	124	62	42	117	51	95
All commodities except cotton..	98	70	113	95	77	94	68
Tobacco, unmanufactured <u>b/</u> ...	90	117	124	133	65	140	92
Fruits.....	324	138	260	270	136	342	207
Grains and grain products....	169	66	238	163	97	133	69
Wheat, including flour.....	158	34	157	178	58	102	56
Cured pork <u>c/</u>	16	41	13	18	22	18	23
Lard <u>d/</u>	57	56	36	54	56	48	60

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Based on monthly index numbers not adjusted for seasonal variations.

b/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc. c/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides. d/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes neutral lard.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS: Value of total exports as compared with agricultural, cotton, and other specified commodities

Commodity	Unit	September-February a/			
		1938-39	1939-40	1939-40 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
VALUE					
Total exports (domestic).....	Dol.	1,460,274	1,949,980	+489,706	+34
Nonagricultural.....	"	1,054,796	1,460,991	+406,195	+39
Agricultural.....	"	405,478	488,989	+83,511	+21
Cotton b/.....	"	117,316	261,064	+143,748	+123
Other agricultural.....	"	288,162	227,925	-60,237	-21
Bright flue-cured tobacco..	"	96,998	28,874	-68,124	-70
Wheat, grain.....	"	22,029	6,140	-15,889	-72
Apples, fresh c/.....	"	11,362	3,195	-8,167	-72
Lard, including neutral.....	"	10,470	10,286	-184	-2
Prunes, dried.....	"	5,856	4,171	-1,685	-29
Raisins.....	"	5,532	4,758	-774	-14
Oranges.....	"	4,487	3,472	-1,015	-23
Pears, fresh.....	"	4,227	1,909	-2,318	-55
Hams and shoulders.....	"	4,188	3,574	-614	-15
Dark-fried Ky. & Tenn. tobacco	"	2,845	1,996	-849	-30
Bacon and sides.....	"	990	2,037	+1,047	+106
Other agricultural.....	"	119,178	157,513	+38,335	+32
QUANTITY					
Cotton d/.....	Bale	2,364	4,889	+2,525	+107
Bright flue-cured tobacco.....	Lb.	268,153	143,253	-124,900	-47
Wheat, grain.....	Bu.	34,832	8,318	-26,514	-76
Apples, fresh c/.....	Bu.	9,336	2,455	-6,881	-74
Lard, including neutral.....	Lb.	128,072	141,529	+13,457	+11
Prunes, dried.....	Lb.	137,408	84,904	-52,504	-38
Raisins.....	Lb.	113,073	100,244	-12,829	-11
Oranges.....	Box	2,549	1,814	-735	-29
Pears, fresh.....	Lb.	129,260	62,865	-66,395	-51
Hams and shoulders.....	Lb.	22,547	21,066	-1,481	-7
Dark-fried Ky. & Tenn. tobacco...	Lb.	18,105	13,636	-4,469	-25
Bacon and sides.....	Lb.	8,062	16,383	+8,321	+103

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to April 5, 1940.

b/ Includes linters.

c/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels.

d/ Upland cotton. Bales of 500 lbs.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products by countries
September-February 1938-39 and 1939-40

Country	September-February a/					
	Lard, incl. neutral		Hams & shoulders		Bacon & sides	
	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	77,198	58,831	19,087	15,667	2,991	12,658
Canada	555	2,555	360	1,647	353	1,247
France	29	0	b/	0	45	0
Germany	869	0	0	0	307	0
Poland and Danzig	195	0	0	0	89	0
Finland	127	2,772	0	0	183	12
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	64	1,570	0	0	5	22
Belgium	1,216	7,777	b/	0	228	74
Netherlands	99	561	0	b/	14	12
Denmark	0	0	0	1	15	0
Sweden	180	4,966	6	0	252	346
Norway	8	52	0	b/	235	212
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	b/	0	b/
Other countries	47,532	62,445	3,094	3,751	3,340	1,800
Total to all countries	128,072	141,529	22,547	21,066	8,062	16,383
	Cotton- Upland c/		Tobacco, leaf			
			Bright flue-cured		Dark fired Ky. and Tenn.	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	300	1,493	189,797	52,807	433	172
Canada	130	256	986	3,706	66	61
France	300	611	1,651	0	4	0
Germany	215	1	2,800	0	1,022	36
Poland and Danzig	116	0	231	0	155	0
Finland	26	16	722	341	12	99
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	192	395	29	8	38	91
Belgium	66	182	2,588	2,984	2,023	2,167
Netherlands	51	152	3,694	16,289	5,183	3,273
Denmark	24	25	1,338	2,884	1,063	623
Sweden	72	190	3,280	2,083	1,560	1,324
Norway	12	27	807	3,206	429	275
Spain	15	226	0	0	981	10
Japan	561	668	0	0	30	0
Other countries	284	647	60,230	58,945	5,101	5,505
Total to all countries	2,364	4,889	268,153	143,253	18,105	13,636

Continued -

UNITED STATES EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products by countries
September-February 1938-39 and 1939-40 -Continued

Country	September-February a/					
	Wheat		Apples, fresh d/		Pears, fresh	
	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	12,702	312	4,469	1,160	65,236	26,581
Canada	1,391	213	30	22	5,325	16,285
France	134	6	558	b/	13,928	0
Germany	862	0	278	0	2,511	0
Poland and Danzig	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	206	4	2,084	125
U.S.S.R.	291	2,091	0	0	0	0
Italy	24	0	1	4	0	596
Belgium.....	5,130	3,396	663	28	3,423	122
Netherlands	5,220	835	1,238	18	13,521	513
Denmark	12	0	97	11	112	0
Sweden	0	0	561	268	8,355	6,329
Norway	325	560	178	44	1,063	526
Spain	170	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries	8,571	905	1,057	896	12,702	11,788
Total to all countries	34,832	8,318	9,336	2,455	129,260	62,865
	Oranges		Raisins		Prunes, dried	
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	379	4	43,617	29,494	27,275	32,460
Canada	1,706	1,625	3,919	6,368	8,913	10,825
France	44	12	7,752	684	26,693	3,055
Germany	b/	4	1,177	21	8,808	8
Poland and Danzig	0	0	14	0	2,626	37
Finland	4	b/	2,024	988	4,046	2,086
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	7	459	470	1,680
Belgium	93	13	6,245	3,715	9,417	962
Netherlands	70	1	14,543	17,809	14,853	5,229
Denmark	1	b/	2,618	3,242	8,187	8,366
Sweden	29	b/	12,029	14,835	8,642	6,731
Norway	64	b/	3,774	4,617	3,895	4,207
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	b/	b/	1	11	b/	b/
Other countries	159	155	15,353	18,001	13,583	9,258
Total to all countries	2,549	1,814	113,073	100,244	137,408	84,904

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to April 5, 1940.

b/ Less than 500.

c/ Bales of 500 lbs.

d/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS: Value of agricultural as compared with total domestic exports, by countries, September-February, 1938-39 and 1939-40

Country	September - February a/					
	Total		Agricultural		Non-agricultural	
	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
United Kingdom..	273,748	316,291	160,665	144,770	113,083	171,521
France.....	69,171	150,030	21,562	36,143	47,609	113,887
Canada.....	189,765	278,854	28,592	41,900	161,173	236,954
Union of South Africa.....	35,014	36,861	542	795	34,472	36,066
Australia.....	29,386	41,732	4,277	5,072	25,109	36,660
Germany.....	49,883	254	15,860	53	34,023	201
Poland & Danzig	11,235	139	6,010	2	5,225	137
Finland.....	6,209	9,305	2,253	2,764	3,956	6,541
U.S.S.R.....	25,645	42,801	125	1,149	25,520	41,652
Italy.....	27,958	43,098	9,829	21,808	18,129	21,290
Belgium.....	35,360	34,464	13,683	16,595	21,677	17,869
Netherlands.....	44,817	61,733	19,228	30,937	25,589	30,846
Denmark.....	11,493	15,520	3,495	6,742	7,998	8,778
Sweden.....	35,298	57,069	9,339	18,277	25,959	38,792
Norway.....	10,286	26,472	3,059	10,135	7,227	16,337
Spain.....	5,629	22,647	1,144	12,063	4,485	10,584
Japan.....	122,008	139,850	28,650	36,033	93,358	103,817
Netherlands West Indies...	18,454	18,216	929	1,259	17,525	16,957
Cuba.....	37,635	49,327	11,180	11,833	26,455	37,494
Mexico.....	30,190	46,939	3,482	3,455	26,708	43,534
Argentina.....	33,550	51,504	706	1,203	32,844	50,301
Brazil.....	32,045	54,481	998	1,424	31,042	53,057
Chile.....	11,091	18,751	529	667	10,562	18,084
Colombia.....	22,203	28,051	1,784	2,803	20,424	25,243
Venezuela.....	23,021	36,871	2,958	4,509	20,063	32,362
Other countries	269,175	368,620	54,599	76,593	214,575	292,027
Total.....	1,460,274	1,949,980	405,478	488,989	1,054,796	1,460,991

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to April 5, 1940.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS: Value of cotton as compared with total agricultural exports by countries, September-February, 1938-39 and 1939-40

Country	September - February a/					
	Total Agricultural		Cotton		Agricultural minus cotton	
	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
United Kingdom	160,665	144,770	15,306	79,693	145,359	65,077
France	21,562	36,143	15,356	34,322	6,206	1,821
Canada	28,592	41,900	6,238	13,393	22,354	28,507
Union of South Africa	542	795	8	6	534	789
Australia	4,277	5,072	271	578	4,006	4,494
Germany	15,860	53	11,072	36	4,788	17
Poland and Danzig	6,010	2	5,692	0	318	2
Finland	2,253	2,764	1,231	869	1,022	1,895
U.S.S.R.	125	1,149	0	0	125	1,149
Italy	9,829	21,808	9,515	20,694	314	1,114
Belgium	13,683	16,595	3,234	9,657	10,449	6,938
Netherlands	19,228	30,937	2,554	7,993	16,674	22,944
Denmark	3,495	6,742	1,144	1,294	2,351	5,448
Sweden	9,339	18,277	3,462	9,750	5,877	8,527
Norway	3,059	10,135	584	1,346	2,475	8,789
Spain	1,144	12,063	765	12,047	379	16
Japan	28,650	36,033	27,578	35,006	1,072	1,027
Netherlands West Indies....	929	1,259	0	0	929	1,259
Cuba	11,180	11,833	345	785	10,835	11,048
Mexico	3,482	3,455	0	0	3,482	3,455
Argentina	706	1,203	0	0	706	1,203
Brazil	998	1,424	0	0	998	1,424
Chile	529	667	353	415	176	252
Colombia	1,784	2,808	659	833	1,125	1,975
Venezuela	2,958	4,509	0	200	2,958	4,309
Other countries..	54,599	76,593	11,949	32,147	42,650	44,446
Total	405,478	488,989	117,316	261,064	288,162	227,925

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to April 5, 1940.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS: Value of agricultural as compared with total domestic imports, by countries, September-February, 1938-39 and 1939-40

Country	September - February a/					
	Total		Agricultural		Non-agricultural	
	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
United Kingdom	72,111	74,005	5,652	3,389	66,459	70,616
France	31,938	30,459	8,220	6,987	23,718	23,472
Canada	143,029	188,429	18,071	23,005	124,958	165,424
Union of South Africa	8,192	17,845	1,095	5,947	7,097	11,989
Australia	6,667	9,303	4,291	5,951	2,376	3,352
Germany	35,371	10,674	2,008	1,465	33,363	9,209
Poland & Danzig	6,626	1,017	5,465	522	1,161	495
Finland	9,552	8,966	314	121	9,238	8,845
U.S.S.R.	10,904	10,632	1,125	1,641	9,479	8,991
Italy	21,009	20,639	12,070	11,415	8,939	9,224
Belgium	25,379	30,125	1,429	2,052	23,950	28,073
Netherlands ...	17,986	14,567	6,935	5,748	11,051	8,819
Denmark	1,809	1,861	1,195	1,059	614	802
Sweden	23,587	27,831	502	158	23,085	27,673
Norway	9,506	11,947	299	228	9,207	11,719
Spain	3,437	5,425	2,680	3,648	757	1,777
Japan	70,817	106,750	52,944	80,784	17,873	25,946
Netherlands West Indies	10,097	10,232	115	56	9,982	10,176
Cuba	34,882	59,621	31,881	55,180	3,001	4,441
Mexico	22,770	27,488	11,387	13,921	11,383	13,567
Argentina	27,657	39,900	24,796	34,879	2,861	5,021
Brazil	52,673	58,180	51,387	55,792	1,286	2,388
Chile	11,665	20,036	370	762	11,295	19,274
Colombia	23,731	26,480	23,244	25,501	487	979
Venezuela	9,109	12,849	1,606	2,565	7,503	10,284
Other countries	319,809	452,998	217,115	305,011	102,694	147,987
Total	1,010,313	1,278,239	486,496	647,787	523,817	630,452

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to April 5, 1940.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1938-39 and monthly July 1938 to date

Year and month	Lard, incl. neu- tral	Hams and shoul- ders e/	Bacon and sides b/	Cotton, Upland c/	Tobacco leaf	
					Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Tenn. & Ky.
Monthly average -	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1928-29	66,602	10,450	10,771	632	34,496	6,609
1929-30	66,995	10,860	11,081	562	35,829	8,032
1930-31	49,702	8,312	4,368	569	36,057	6,859
1931-32	45,860	5,778	2,131	732	23,791	6,683
1932-33	47,155	5,934	1,475	704	22,472	5,304
1933-34	45,951	5,957	1,987	681	27,528	6,321
1934-35	18,950	5,380	999	419	20,373	5,297
1935-36	7,465	3,895	352	529	26,899	4,578
1936-37	8,643	3,271	332	475	25,220	4,274
1937-38	15,842	4,025	474	485	30,160	3,782
1938-39	19,546	4,894	1,105	297	30,208	3,970
1938-39						
July	12,381	6,656	574	202	8,166	2,754
August	10,842	3,732	1,028	210	31,966	1,194
September	18,790	2,903	1,426	415	53,651	3,703
October	21,071	3,106	1,435	491	69,780	4,451
November	16,009	5,288	1,586	502	45,806	3,801
December	19,198	5,410	1,268	383	47,074	2,374
January	28,520	3,744	1,209	299	22,286	2,018
February	24,483	4,096	1,139	277	29,465	1,759
March	22,157	6,434	1,017	340	26,668	6,151
April	17,531	5,289	830	184	9,883	5,737
May	25,303	6,799	937	148	11,584	8,201
June	22,682	7,265	818	119	6,051	5,494
1939-40						
July	25,339	7,920	1,984	112	10,161	1,236
August	22,848	5,132	1,038	212	28,412	974
September	24,693	2,963	1,465	688	36,038	4,225
October	19,091	2,029	1,060	925	20,431	2,546
November	25,706	2,131	908	604	22,137	1,845
December	18,917	4,056	3,956	838	22,862	1,526
January	27,988	6,299	6,146	1,068	28,246	2,037
February	25,133	3,569	2,848	766	13,540	1,458

Continued -

UNITED STATES EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1938-39, and monthly, July 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Wheat, grain	Apples, fresh d/	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1928-29.....	8,593	1,754	6,904	352	18,480	23,754
1929-30.....	7,681	857	5,169	306	10,725	11,916
1930-31.....	6,364	1,695	11,222	332	10,425	24,688
1931-32.....	8,043	1,503	7,559	395	10,184	20,323
1932-33.....	1,741	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196
1933-34.....	1,567	1,023	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35.....	252	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726
1935-36.....	26	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137
1936-37.....	264	562	10,243	257	9,561	13,663
1937-38.....	6,978	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39.....	7,049	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
1938-39						
July.....	10,844	121	7,952	1,108	6,837	9,983
August.....	9,300	503	31,487	488	5,781	13,728
September.....	5,483	1,266	39,054	269	18,275	11,093
October.....	3,104	1,520	35,740	259	36,517	44,099
November.....	4,893	1,231	18,454	336	26,718	33,470
December.....	4,352	1,673	28,467	543	15,566	19,912
January.....	10,219	2,396	5,370	573	9,607	14,568
February.....	8,782	1,230	2,175	520	6,390	14,266
March.....	8,487	1,192	1,341	915	7,236	14,740
April.....	5,924	634	550	1,385	6,520	14,262
May.....	10,672	396	300	738	9,328	15,803
June.....	3,929	83	82	308	3,968	8,108
1939-40						
July.....	3,019	108	8,944	287	9,922	9,520
August.....	5,903	286	19,570	292	5,542	8,896
September.....	2,530	348	14,527	234	15,675	7,507
October.....	1,701	666	23,916	201	54,703	30,536
November.....	1,452	701	13,779	260	8,735	14,034
December.....	597	338	6,640	494	6,769	5,462
January.....	608	244	3,230	289	7,060	16,665
February.....	1,430	158	772	336	7,302	10,701

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Prior to June 30, 1931, includes Wiltshire sides.

b/ Prior to June 30, 1931, excludes Wiltshire sides.

c/ Bales of 500 pounds.

d/ Includes boxes, baskets, and barrels in terms of bushels.

UNITED STATES: Summary of the value of foreign trade in agricultural products, July-February 1938-39 and 1939-40

Commodity	July-February a/			Percent
	1938-39	1939-40	1939-40 increase (+ or decrease (-))	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
Agricultural products-				
Exports	520,196	564,443	+ 44,237	+ 9
Imports (supplementary) b/	307,803	375,799	+ 67,996	+ 22
Exports (domestic)				
Total exports of all commodities	1,913,451	2,423,377	+ 509,926	+ 27
Agricultural	520,196	564,433	+ 44,237	+ 9
Cotton, unmanufactured	138,464	278,668	+140,204	+101
Agricultural, other than cotton	381,732	285,765	-95,967	-25
Principal fruits and fruit prep.	65,786	49,799	-15,987	-24
Tobacco, unmanufactured	123,255	47,031	-76,224	-62
Grains and flours	104,452	55,593	-48,859	-47
Cottonseed & linseed cake and meal...	5,062	4,630	-432	-9
Pork and lard	24,173	30,231	+6,058	+25
Other agricultural products	59,004	98,481	+39,477	+67
Imports (for consumption)				
Total imports of all commodities	1,329,104	1,628,885	+299,781	+23
Supplementary agricultural b/	307,803	375,799	+67,996	+22
Sugar, excluding beet	64,663	90,445	+25,782	+40
Principal vegetable oils, expressed .	31,029	22,402	-1,627	-5
Hides and skins	26,512	33,221	+6,709	+25
Tobacco, unmanufactured	25,387	24,831	-556	-2
Flaxseed	14,599	9,823	-4,706	-32
Wool, unmfed., excl. free in bond	9,833	25,370	+15,537	+158
Cattle, dutiable	9,255	10,775	+1,520	+16
Nuts and preparations	10,530	10,557	+27	+ c/
Cheese	8,033	8,839	+806	+10
Cotton, unmanufactured	5,802	7,004	+1,202	+21
Beef, canned, including corned	5,057	6,173	+1,116	+22
Molasses	5,136	6,207	+1,071	+21
Principal feeds and fodders	3,032	7,579	+4,547	+150
Other supplementary agricultural	88,935	105,503	+16,568	+19
	Percent	Percent		
Percentage-				
Supplementary agricultural imports of agricultural exports	59	67		
Agricultural exports of total exports	27	23		
Supplementary agricultural imports of total imports	23	23		

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to April 5, 1940.

b/ See note page

c/ Less than 0.5 percent.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-February 1938-39 and 1939-40

Commodity exported	Unit	July-February ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
<u>Animals, live:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	2	2	213	243
Hogs	No.	b/	2	8	20
Horses	No.	1	3	399	596
Mules, asses, and burros	No.	1	3	296	576
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	1,594	1,768	448	523
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, & spreads	Lb.	475	728	96	158
Other cheese	Lb.	503	304	100	70
Total cheese	Lb.	978	1,032	196	228
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	31	37	26	29
Condensed	Lb.	1,744	1,823	184	195
Dried	Lb.	6,184	5,121	1,265	1,529
Evaporated	Lb.	16,260	21,243	1,076	1,474
Infants' foods, malted, etc. ..	Lb.	2,500	3,086	818	1,086
Eggs, in shell	Doz.	1,399	1,922	428	498
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	3,783	5,442	634	870
Pickled or cured	Lb.	4,669	5,915	419	523
Canned beef, incl. corned ...	Lb.	1,367	1,049	409	326
Total beef and veal	Lb.	9,719	12,406	1,462	1,719
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	7,968	48,026	1,097	4,927
Bacon	Lb.	7,507	10,452	899	1,134
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	32,936	34,118	6,230	5,899
Sides, Cumberland and Wilt. .	Lb.	2,157	8,953	334	1,199
Pickled or salted	Lb.	8,998	14,446	861	1,373
Canned	Lb.	6,004	7,796	2,145	2,339
Total pork	Lb.	65,570	123,791	11,566	16,871
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	294	498	53	64
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	1,274	1,636	279	320
Sausage-					
Canned	Lb.	963	1,115	266	327
Other sausage	Lb.	847	985	182	206
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured	Lb.	14,299	16,971	1,772	1,727
Canned, incl. canned poultry.	Lb.	1,075	1,785	212	352
Total meats	Lb.	94,041	159,187	15,792	21,586

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-February 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:					
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	36	34	68	58
Sausage casings	Lb.	12,111	11,869	3,001	4,175
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	151,736	189,716	12,607	13,360
Oleo oil	Lb.	2,673	3,204	245	292
Oleo stock	Lb.	1,772	4,244	157	413
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	990	3,790	71	385
Tallow	Lb.	408	1,508	30	102
Other animal oils and fats ..	Lb.	2,620	17,817	234	1,345
Total animal oils and fats ..	Lb.	160,259	220,279	13,344	15,902
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters, unmf'd:					
Cotton (500 lb.)	Bale	2,803	5,299	136,161	274,840
Linters (500 lb.)	Bale	195	295	2,303	3,828
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets	Bskt.	1,184	129	1,759	189
Apples in boxes	Box	5,876	1,936	7,733	2,723
Apples in barrels	Bbl.	902	261	2,557	816
Grapefruit	Box	708	560	1,173	828
Lemons	Box	508	440	1,417	1,364
Oranges	Box	4,144	2,393	7,347	4,601
Grapes	Lb.	79,222	59,117	3,614	2,137
Pears	Lb.	168,699	91,379	5,848	3,058
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	26,762	13,863	1,941	1,074
Apricots	Lb.	25,901	30,030	2,851	3,291
Prunes	Lb.	161,119	103,320	6,853	4,976
Raisins	Lb.	125,692	115,708	6,134	5,549
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	Lb.	10,862	11,764	473	514
Apricots	Lb.	26,298	30,973	1,723	2,082
Fruits for salad	Lb.	33,632	39,920	3,260	4,156
Grapefruit	Lb.	22,842	40,083	1,248	2,466
Peaches	Lb.	75,751	73,500	4,638	4,630
Pears	Lb.	61,082	54,660	4,032	4,045
Pineapples	Lb.	15,446	16,965	1,185	1,300
Nuts:					
Pecans	Lb.	2,956	1,791	439	304
Walnuts	Lb.	12,113	7,459	1,595	827

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-February 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	9,854	3,308	5,393	2,094
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	72	546	50	511
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	59,782	26,432	36,295	16,958
Corn meal (196 lb.)	Bbl.	76	98	255	345
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	60,086	26,825	36,550	17,303
Malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	63	497	89	591
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	3,260	125	1,148	91
Oatmeal	Lb.	13,375	14,489	1,112	1,123
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	4,697	930	2,260	1,214
Rice- c/					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	7,933	5,879	125	98
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	221,870	183,718	6,051	5,701
Broken, flour, and meal	Lb.	6,392	970	122	24
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	784	254	444	219
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	55,576	17,239	39,136	11,029
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.)					
Wholly of U.S. wheat	Bbl.	2,616	3,397	8,862	11,473
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	1,281	1,368	5,370	5,336
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	3,897	4,765	14,232	16,809
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	73,893	39,635	53,368	27,838
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:					
Cottonseed cake and meal	L. ton	16	6	464	183
Linseed cake and meal	L. ton	153	135	4,598	4,447
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil, edible	Lb.	1,162	11,006	66	712
Coconut oil, inedible	Lb.	3,316	13,236	106	549
Corn oil	Lb.	76	163	10	17
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	139	4,461	7	288
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	1,275	9,144	213	763
Linseed oil	Lb.	613	2,972	62	294
Soybean oil	Lb.	3,630	10,147	270	755
Vegetable soap stock	Lb.	5,020	9,655	244	377
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	160,904	708,457	2,065	12,444
Other oilseeds	Lb.	5,245	2,202	162	75
Sugar: (2,000 lb.)	Ton	46	111	1,358	6,792

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-February 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured.....	Lb.	508,314	181,825	113,913	39,119
Burley.....	Lb.	6,590	8,244	1,394	1,694
Bark-fired Ky. and Tennessee...	Lb.	22,053	15,845	3,566	2,308
Dark Virginia.....	Lb.	5,846	5,104	1,409	1,166
Maryland and Ohio export.....	Lb.	2,876	4,199	656	968
Green River.....	Lb.	1,982	444	487	64
One Sucker leaf.....	Lb.	437	1,784	41	144
Black fat, water baler, & dk.Af	Lb.	5,081	4,938	980	1,001
Cigar leaf.....	Lb.	1,921	405	486	238
Perique.....	Lb.	122	62	54	27
Total leaf tobacco.....	Lb.	555,222	222,850	122,986	46,729
Tobacco, other than leaf:					
Trimnings and scrap.....	Lb.	551	695	34	50
Stems.....	Lb.	10,226	16,767	235	252
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (incl. snap beans)	Lb.	3,348	2,407	153	139
Beans, dried.....	Lb.	10,967	56,744	411	2,387
Onions.....	Lb.	35,511	44,493	360	578
Peas, green.....	Lb.	772	777	52	47
Peas, dried.....	Lb.	8,305	24,043	241	1,195
Peppers.....	Lb.	361	300	19	18
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	95,558	101,936	1,044	1,544
Tomatoes, fresh.....	Lb.	6,252	8,211	216	275
Vegetables, canned.....	Lb.	10,003	67,560	2,577	4,283
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour.....	Lb.	126,912	140,102	2,695	3,725
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup)...	Lb.	27,224	54,758	707	1,534
Hops.....	Lb.	3,894	4,965	869	1,830
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude	Lb.	3,020	3,713	1,273	1,265
Total principal agricultural products.....				492,595	527,461
Other agricultural products.....				27,601	36,972
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....				520,196	564,433
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES...				1,913,451	2,423,377

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to April 5, 1940.

b/ Less than 500.

c/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings" included with "milled, incl. brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "broken, flour, and meal."

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-February 1938-39 and 1939-40

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds each...	No.	b/ 33	51	b/ 526	769
200 pounds to 700 pounds each	No.	c/ 198	187	c/ 2,311	2,460
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes....	No.	6	6	376	376
Other cattle.....	No.	139	131	6,042	7,170
Total cattle (dutiable)	No.	366	375	9,255	10,775
Cattle, free (for breeding)...	No.	6	7	545	673
Hogs (except for breeding)....	Lb.	37	47	3	3
Horses.....	No.	3	3	729	793
Dairy products:					
Butter.....	Lb.	770	733	197	174
Casein or lactarene.....	Lb.	266	21,700	17	1,275
Cheese-					
Swiss.....	Lb.	8,969	8,816	2,149	2,269
Cheddar.....	Lb.	1,496	5,373	250	677
Other cheese.....	Lb.	27,269	25,897	5,634	5,893
Total cheese.....	Lb.	37,734	40,086	8,033	8,839
Cream.....	Gal.	d/	1	1	1
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated....	Lb.	468	128	47	7
Dried and malted.....	Lb.	41	2,583	10	129
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk	Gal.	5	18	1	4
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell.....	Doz.	196	192	58	33
Eggs, whole, dried.....	Lb.	99	44	35	16
Egg yolks, dried.....	Lb.	197	813	50	169
Egg albumen, dried.....	Lb.	525	259	203	68
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.....	Lb.	d/	d/	d/	d/
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.....	Lb.	154	0	17	0
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Hides and skins, agricultural e/	Lb.	177,284	219,421	26,512	33,221
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	1,221	1,595	112	150
Pickled or cured.....	Lb.	1,188	1,567	89	110
Canned, including corned....	Lb.	47,146	59,836	5,057	6,173
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	Lb.	3	100	d/	5
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen.....	Lb.	1,863	1,427	326	268
Hams, shoulders, and bacon..	Lb.	28,474	12,737	7,429	3,407
Pickled, salted, and other..	Lb.	1,811	1,000	498	312

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-February 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Poultry and game.....	Lb.	613	406	236	155
Other meats-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	642	1,145	121	193
Canned, prepared, or preserved.....	Lb.	102	78	30	23
Total meats.....	Lb.	83,063	79,891	13,898	10,796
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	8,427	11,535	4,471	5,074
Tallow.....	Lb.	854	1,171	31	32
Wool, unmfg., excl. free in bond..	Lb.	35,990	106,863	9,833	25,370
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters:					
Cotton (478 lb.).....	Bale	116	124	5,487	6,411
Linters (478 lb.).....	Bale	32	48	315	593
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.)...	Ton.	8	11	170	277
Bran, shorts, etc.- (2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation.....	Ton	50	264	789	4,564
Withdrawn bonded mills.....	Ton	43	73	721	1,232
Total bran, shorts, etc....	Ton	93	337	1,510	5,796
Hay (2,000 lb.).....	Ton	16	41	115	354
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra.....	Lb.	67,600	73,557	691	711
Cottonseed.....	Lb.	8,332	12,106	73	109
Linseed.....	Lb.	12,563	1,725	170	24
Soybean.....	Lb.	12,403	13,662	164	192
Other oil cake and meal.....	Lb.	13,234	13,720	139	116
Total oil cake and meal....	Lb.	114,132	114,770	1,237	1,152
Fruits:					
Berries, natural state.....	Lb.	3,374	2,656	211	142
Currants.....	Lb.	3,496	3,027	209	153
Dates.....	Lb.	40,724	39,674	1,375	1,485
Figs.....	Lb.	4,631	4,517	316	304
Grapes.....	Cu.ft.	39	22	60	40
Limes.....	Lb.	1,865	1,617	38	32
Pineapples-					
Fresh.....	f/	f/	f/	160	152
Prepared or preserved.....	Lb.	31,652	55,696	1,467	2,214
Raisins.....	Lb.	306	240	34	25
Olives, in brine.....	Gal.	3,530	3,531	2,654	2,681

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-February 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1	464	d/	175
Barley malt	Lb.	59,457	54,542	1,499	1,121
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	186	318	109	187
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	91	4,513	34	1,667
Oatmeal	Lb.	156	62	14	5
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	99	4,516	48	1,672
Rice-					
Uncleaned	Lb.	2,926	2,348	99	89
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	4,752	4,549	150	124
Patna	Lb.	916	813	32	23
Broken rice	Lb.	25,739	25,697	379	332
Flour, meal, etc.	Lb.	716	815	21	27
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	d/	0	d/	0
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (bu. of 60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	80	13	20	8
Other wheat grain	Bu.	31	24	40	13
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba	Bu.	1,275	1,581	842	1,082
To other countries	Bu.	4,090	5,263	2,393	2,995
Total wheat grain	Bu.	5,476	6,881	3,295	4,098
Wheat flour-(bbl. of 196 lb.)					
For domestic use	Bbl.	5	21	13	51
Free in bond for export ..	Bbl.	60	37	149	86
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	5,779	7,152	3,457	4,255
Hops	Lb.	5,624	5,495	1,718	2,624
Nuts and preparations		f/	f/	10,530	10,557
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil	Lb.	239,386	205,443	6,370	5,214
Corn oil	Lb.	15,121	4,215	355	171
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	56,849	10,404	2,471	362
Linseed oil	Lb.	39	17	2	2
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	40,809	36,151	5,494	4,595
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	21,781	24,857	1,399	1,655
Palm-kernel oil	Lb.	2,761	463	99	16
Palm oil	Lb.	193,794	173,670	4,688	3,938
Peanut oil	Lb.	14,255	1,320	537	97
Perilla oil	Lb.	23,651	32,909	1,081	1,552
Rapeseed oil	Gal.	549	1,152	213	412

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-February 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Oils, vegetable, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Soybean oil	Lb.	876	3,758	47	145
Sunflower oil	Lb.	136	0	6	0
Tung oil	Lb.	69,166	62,670	7,767	11,243
Oilseeds:					
Castor beans	Lb.	80,361	123,267	1,276	3,898
Copra	Lb.	332,136	360,430	5,109	5,832
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	12,340	8,086	14,599	9,893
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	23,816	5,489	327	78
Poppy seed	Lb.	7,702	4,467	519	426
Rapeseed	Lb.	7,438	5,074	206	141
Sesame seed	Lb.	6,731	8,877	250	295
Soybeans	Lb.	107	95	3	4
Seeds, except oilseeds		f/	f/	3,865	3,609
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	1,591	2,181	64,663	90,445
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption	Gal.	113,615	137,473	4,305	4,774
Other molasses	Gal.	4,898	10,037	831	1,433
Total molasses	Gal.	113,513	147,510	5,136	6,207
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf	Lb.	43,378	42,011	24,511	23,120
Scrap-					
Product of P. I.	Lb.	2,860	10,663	305	1,051
Other scrap tobacco	Lb.	1,832	2,205	503	605
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	2,011	1,712	68	55
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	5,142	3,764	207	134
Green or unripe	Lb.	3,511	2,172	94	61
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried.	Lb.	5,333	4,790	209	192
Garlic	Lb.	1,025	1,208	37	59
Onions	Lb.	2,259	2,443	42	43
Peas, except cow and chick -					
Dried	Lb.	687	348	28	10
Green	Lb.	1,333	1,356	64	65
Potatoes, white	Lb.	19,958	58,199	289	987
Tapioca, crude, flour, and prep.	Lb.	181,901	272,958	2,453	4,569
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	40,634	39,376	823	854
Turnips	Lb.	94,735	98,032	664	794
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	564	643	123	137
Peas	Lb.	431	219	43	18
Tomatoes	Lb.	49,013	26,451	1,823	1,114

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-February 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	July-February <u>a/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
SUPPLEMENTARY					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb.)		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Flax, unmanufactured	Ton	2	4	814	1,636
Hemp, unmanufactured	Ton	<u>d/</u>	1	89	195
Jute and jute butts, unmf. .	Ton	17	29	1,522	3,647
Total principal supplementary				269,018	329,005
Other supplementary.....				38,785	46,794
Total supplementary <u>g/</u>				307,803	375,799
COMPLEMENTARY					
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw	Lb.	38,700	35,974	63,240	99,426
Wool, unmf., free in bond	Lb.	82,093	104,595	14,044	21,488
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	36,442	35,015	17,861	18,693
Coffee	Lb.	1,304,774	1,346,367	92,822	91,149
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	377,739	402,286	15,697	17,532
Tea	Lb.	58,647	71,956	12,185	15,309
Spices (excluding supplementary)	Lb.	89,147	73,962	7,360	7,451
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (" ")		<u>f/</u>	<u>f/</u>	6,420	9,230
Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb.)					
Kapok, unmanufactured	Ton	6	7	1,663	1,616
Manila, unmanufactured	Ton	20	36	1,881	3,573
Sisal and henequen, unmf. .	Ton	70	102	5,655	8,032
Rubber, crude:					
Milk of, or latex	Lb.	19,571	49,458	3,253	8,716
Guayule	Lb.	3,298	3,671	322	359
Other rubber, crude	Lb.	563,351	818,178	81,597	134,967
Total rubber, crude	Lb.	589,220	871,307	85,172	144,042
Total principal complementary				324,000	437,641
Other complementary				6,006	7,899
Total complementary <u>g/</u>				330,006	445,540
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				637,809	821,339
Supplementary products <u>g/</u> ...				307,803	375,799
Complementary products <u>g/</u> ...				330,006	445,540
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES.				1,329,104	1,628,885

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to April 5, 1940. b/ Prior to January 1, 1939, less than 175 pounds each. c/ Prior to January 1, 1939, 175 pounds to 700 pounds each. d/ Less than 500. e/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," which are reported in pieces only. f/ Reported in value only. g/ Supplementary (or competitive) agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary (or noncompetitive) agricultural imports include all others.

UNITED STATES: Exports (domestic) of specified agricultural products,
January-February 1939 and 1940 and February 1939 and 1940 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-February		February	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pork, cured:					
Bacon and sides.....	Lb.	2,348	8,994	1,139	2,848
Hams and shoulders.....	Lb.	7,840	9,868	4,096	3,569
Total cured pork.....	Lb.	10,188	18,862	5,235	6,417
Lard, including neutral.....	Lb.	53,004	53,121	24,483	25,133
Grains and preparations:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.).....	Bu.	1,206	465	719	280
Corn, grain (56 lb.).....	Bu.	9,891	10,992	2,681	5,751
Oats, grain (32 lb.).....	Bu.	117	61	71	53
Rice- b/					
Paddy or rough.....	Lb.	1,142	1,365	9	312
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	60,215	55,492	30,225	31,430
Broken, flour, meal, etc.....	Lb.	3	2	3	0
Rye, grain (56 lb.).....	Bu.	c/	168	c/	79
Wheat-					
Grain.....(60 lb.).....	Bu.	19,000	2,038	8,782	1,430
Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196 lb.).....	Bbl.	835	616	501	323
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples d/.....	Bu.	3,626	401	1,230	158
Pears.....	Lb.	7,544	4,003	2,175	772
Oranges.....	Box	1,092	625	520	336
Grapefruit.....	Box	201	179	83	75
Dried-					
Apples.....	Lb.	8,513	1,745	5,026	721
Apricots.....	Lb.	1,840	2,159	786	1,028
Prunes.....	Lb.	28,834	27,366	14,266	10,701
Raisins.....	Lb.	15,997	14,362	6,390	7,302
Canned pears.....	Lb.	13,696	6,766	7,251	4,567
Tobacco leaf:					
Bright flue-cured.....	Lb.	51,751	41,786	29,465	13,540
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee.....	Lb.	3,777	3,495	1,759	1,458
Other leaf tobacco.....	Lb.	6,067	6,397	3,505	2,739
Total leaf tobacco.....	Lb.	61,595	51,678	34,729	17,737
Cotton, excl. linters (500 lb.)...	Bale	581	1,873	278	788

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to April 5, 1940. b/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings"
included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with
"broken, flour, meal, etc." c/ Less than 500. d/ Includes baskets, boxes, and
barrels in terms of bushels.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of specified agricultural products,
January-February 1939 and 1940 and February 1939 and 1940 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	January-February		February	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
<u>Animals, live:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds each.....	No.	15	13	10	7
200 pounds to 700 pounds each	No.	105	68	51	26
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes.....	No.	1	1	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
Other cattle.....	No.	62	26	8	5
Total cattle (dutiable)...	No.	184	108	69	38
Cattle, free (for breeding).....	No.	1	1	<u>b/</u>	1
Hogs (except for breeding).....	Lb.	15	<u>b/</u>	6	<u>b/</u>
Butter.....	Lb.	165	171	65	105
<u>Cheese:</u>					
Swiss.....	Lb.	2,334	1,056	1,323	532
Cheddar.....	Lb.	595	127	225	24
Other cheese.....	Lb.	5,410	5,114	2,877	2,403
Total cheese.....	Lb.	8,339	6,297	4,425	2,959
Eggs & egg products, dried.....	Lb.	182	300	75	205
Eggs & egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	12	<u>b/</u>	12	0
<u>Meats:</u>					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	345	320	160	177
Beef, canned, including corned..	Lb.	7,497	14,969	3,132	6,517
Pork, fresh and frozen.....	Lb.	254	331	112	157
Hams, shoulders, and bacon.....	Lb.	7,442	636	3,705	264
Tallow.....	Lb.	244	126	<u>b/</u>	2
Wool <u>c/</u>	Lb.	11,798	46,076	5,465	21,086
<u>Grains:</u>					
Corn (56 lb.).....	Bu.	50	89	12	57
Oats (32 lb.).....	Bu.	88	1,226	9	630
Rye (56 lb.).....	Bu.	<u>b/</u>	0	<u>b/</u>	0
Wheat <u>d/</u> (60 lb.).....	Bu.	67	23	49	22
Barley malt.....	Lb.	12,483	8,697	6,139	3,969
<u>Oilseeds:</u>					
Copra.....	Lb.	76,915	142,625	34,981	44,899
Flaxseed (56 lb.).....	Bu.	4,360	2,821	2,248	1,763
<u>Oils, vegetable:</u>					
Coconut oil.....	Lb.	52,225	61,139	29,122	26,240
Palm oil.....	Lb.	66,366	29,886	25,620	14,156
Perilla oil.....	Lb.	7,402	4,687	3,509	318
Tung oil.....	Lb.	12,173	23,421	4,656	7,262
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.).	Ton	201	452	130	261
Molasses.....	Gal.	33,194	45,602	16,765	17,721

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to April 5, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.

WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/	71	112	67	107	74	106	64	83	65	-	d/60	d/72
Low c/	67	96	63	90	69	95	59	76	58	-	d/59	d/56
Mar. 30	68	105	64	99	70	100	61	81	60	-	60	62
Apr. 6	70	104	65	99	72	100	61	81	59	-	60	70
13	69	108	64	102	71	103	60	82	59	-	60	71
20	69	111	64	106	71	105	61	83	59	-	60	72

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange 1939, 1940 Winnipeg converted at official rate, which is 90.909. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ January 1 to April 20 and corresponding dates for 1939. d/ March and May futures.

WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/	73	107	72	108	80	110	75	104	76	112	70	87
Low b/	70	97	68	95	76	100	71	96	72	101	66	82
Mar. 30	71	103	69	103	76	105	74	97	74	107	68	83
Apr. 6	71	103	69	103	77	105	74	97	75	108	68	83
13	72	104	69	104	79	107	74	97	76	110	69	83
20	73	107	69	108	77	110	74	100	76	112	70	-

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.

b/ January 6 to April 20 and corresponding dates for 1939.

UNITED STATES: Dry bean exports by countries, 1936-1940
(In bags of 100 pounds)

Country	1936	1937	1938	1939	Jan.-Feb. 1940
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Cuba.....	36	6	62	220	40
Panama.....	8	9	9	9	2
Canada.....	5	4	7	21	33
Australia.....	a/	1	5	11	1
France.....	a/	2	a/	33	38
United Kingdom.....	a/	4	1	3	a/
Belgium.....	0	0	0	30	21
Sweden.....	0	a/	0	76	44
Norway.....	0	0	0	14	2
Others.....	15	11	25	81	73
Total.....	64	55	108	498	254

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500 bags.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn						Rye		Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures		No. 2		No. 3 White		No. 2	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High <u>b/</u>	53	65	53	63	64	53	47	73	33	44	57	59
Low <u>b/</u>	47	57	47	56	46	35	42	65	30	42	50	54
			May	May	May	May						
Mar. 23	47	58	48	56	48	36	42	66	31	43	53	54
30	48	59	48	57	48	35	42	68	31	43	53	54
Apr. 6	47	59	47	57	47	35	42	67	31	42	50	55
13	48	61	48	59	48	36	44	68	31	43	51	56
20	50	65	49	63	49	35	43	71	33	44	53	59

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting markets

Commodity and country	Exports for year		Shipments, week ended <u>a/</u>			Exports as far as reported		
	1937-38	1938-39	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	July 1 to	1938-39 <u>b/</u>	1939-40 <u>b/</u>
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
United States....	17,614	11,215	0	0	0	Apr. 20	10,066	3,703
Canada.....	14,014	16,537				Mar. 31	14,122	12,911
Argentina.....	10,241	9,356	8			Apr. 6	6,796	13,067
Danube & U.S.S.R.	19,983	26,005	9	0	0	Apr. 20	24,623	4,197
Total.....	61,852	63,113					55,607	33,878
OATS, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>								
United States....	12,331	5,106	0	0	0	Apr. 20	4,707	934
Canada.....	8,504	13,738				Mar. 31	10,513	17,220
Argentina.....	28,505	19,372	917	872	1,000	Apr. 20	16,224	20,878
Danube & U.S.S.R.	1,600	1,000	0	0	0	Apr. 20	30	70
Total.....	49,500	38,253					31,474	44,102
CORN, EXPORTS: <u>d/</u>						Oct. 1 to:		
United States....	139,893	34,369	123	3	295	Apr. 20	26,659	25,523
Danube & U.S.S.R.	9,790	19,629	26	231	163	Apr. 20	13,837	3,446
Argentina.....	132,495	142,869	2,496	2,406	2,421	Apr. 20	62,083	51,337
South Africa.....	23,949	25,991	480	566	1,088	Apr. 20	8,482	11,491
Total.....	306,127	222,858					112,061	91,797
United States imports.....	1,819	442				Feb. 29	154	240

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning October 1.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average values in New York of specified currencies,
April 20, 1940, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Year 1939	Month				Week ended		
			1938	1939	1940		1940		
			Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 20
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina....	Paper peso	30.85	33.23	31.23	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77
Australia b/...	Pound....	355.38	397.14	373.27	315.79	299.50	284.39	280.01	279.63
Canada b/....	Dollar....	96.02	99.72	99.58	86.65	82.88	82.60	84.12	85.46
China.....	Shag.yuan.	11.88	28.22	16.02	7.01	6.41	6.08	5.99	5.97
Denmark.....	Krone.....	20.35	22.25	20.91	19.31	19.31	19.31	c/	c/
England b/...	Pound....	443.54	498.45	468.54	396.34	375.91	356.95	351.51	351.00
France.....	Franc.....	2.51	3.12	2.65	2.25	2.13	2.02	1.99	1.99
Germany.....	Reichsmark	40.06	40.24	40.10	40.12	40.11	40.11	40.12	40.12
Italy.....	Lira.....	5.20	5.26	5.26	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.04
Japan.....	Yen.....	25.96	28.86	27.30	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44
Mexico.....	Peso.....	19.50	25.60	20.03	16.65	16.65	16.65	16.65	16.65
Netherlands..	Guilder...	53.34	55.56	53.09	53.14	53.10	53.08	53.08	53.03
Norway.....	Krone.....	23.27	25.04	23.54	22.71	22.71	22.71	c/	c/
Sweden.....	Krona.....	23.99	25.67	24.13	23.81	23.82	23.81	23.67	23.71
Switzerland..	Franc.....	22.52	23.04	22.61	22.42	22.42	22.42	22.41	22.42
Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ In addition to the free rate there is also a fixed official buying rate: Australia 322.80, Canada 90.91, and England 403.50 cents. c/ No rate available.									

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries,
as given by current trade sources, 1937-38 to 1939-40

Country	Total shipments		Shipments 1940, week ended			Shipments July 1-Apr. 20	
	1937-38	1938-39	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America a/...	184,720	245,296	5,034	3,811	4,696	192,552	167,387
Canada b/.....	94,546	159,885	4,600	2,700	4,200	130,200	171,700
United States c/...	83,589	94,157	451	1,140	528	73,239	36,638
Argentina.....	66,928	114,272	4,070	4,288	2,651	68,960	135,218
Australia.....	127,520	102,116	d/	d/	d/	e/48,815	e/34,231
Soviet Union.....	42,248	39,824	0	0	0	39,736	2,342
Danube & Bulgaria f/	37,232	52,848	352	616	704	40,224	32,472
British India a/...	g/ 19,677	g/10,097	0	0	0	6,208	0
Total, above h/..	478,325	564,453				396,495	371,650
Total European a/..	397,592	450,784					
Total ex-European a/	99,400	146,760					

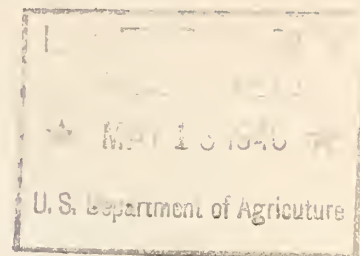
Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.
b/ Accumulations made from official customs exports, supplemented in the current year, by weekly data from Broomhall's estimate for North America less United States exports. c/ Official reports received from 16 principal ports only.
d/ Not available. e/ Official exports through January 1931. f/ Black Sea shipments only. g/ Official. h/ Total includes North America and excludes Canada and the United States.

Index

	Page ::		Page
Late cables.....	477	:: Hogs and products, wartime	
- - - - -		:: control, specified countries,	
		:: Apr. 18, 1940.....	490
		:: Meat, control, U.K., Mar. 11, 1940.	496
Agricultural exports, U.S.:		:: Olive oil, wartime control:	
Index numbers, July-February,		:: Algeria, Feb. 23, 1940.....	489
1939-40.....	510	:: Tunisia, Feb. 17, 1940.....	488
Principal commodities:		:: Pork products, wartime control,	
July-February, 1939-40.	520-523, 529	:: specified countries, Apr. 18, 1940.	490
September-February,		:: Rape and mustard seed, area,	
1939-40.....	504-519	:: India, 1939-40.....	498
Agricultural imports, U.S.:		:: Rye, prices, U.S., Apr. 20, 1940..	532
Principal commodities:		:: Sesame seed:	
July-February, 1939-40.	524-528, 530	:: Area, India, 1935-1939.....	499
September-February,		:: Exports, India, 1935-1939.....	499
1939-40.....	504-519	:: Production, India, 1935-1939....	499
Arable land, increase, U.K., 1940.	503	:: Tobacco:	
Beans, dry, exports, U.S.,		:: Market conditions, Nyasaland,	
1936-1940.....	531	:: Apr. 15, 1940.....	486
Citrus fruit, profit margins,		:: Prices, Nyasaland, 1938-1940....	487
fixed, New Zealand, 1940.....	488	:: Production aids, French	
Cotton:		:: Morocco, 1940.....	487
Area, India, 1938-39, 1939-40...	477	:: Sales, Nyasaland, 1938-1940.....	487
Exports:		:: Wheat:	
Argentina, 1933-1939.....	482	:: Area, India, 1933-1940.....	478
U.S., to Europe, August-March,		:: Exports:	
1937-38 to 1939-40.....	483	:: India, 1933-1939.....	478
Prices, fixed, Argentina, 1940..	482	:: Japan (flour), February,	
Production:		:: 1938-1940.....	481
Brazil, 1938-39, 1939-40.....	477	:: Imports:	
India, 1938-39, 1939-40.....	477	:: China, February, 1938-1940....	480
Textile situation, Europe,		:: India, 1933-1939.....	478
March 1940.....	483	:: Japan, February, 1938-1940....	481
Eggs, exports, China, 1936-1939...	500	:: Market conditions:	
Exchange rates, foreign,		:: China, Apr. 15, 1940.....	479
Apr. 20, 1940.....	533	:: Japan, Apr. 1, 1940.....	480
Flaxseed, area, India, 1939-40....	499	:: Manchuria, Apr. 15, 1940.....	480
Food and feed, shortage,		:: Prices:	
Finland, 1940.....	501	:: China, Apr. 15, 1940.....	479
Foreign trade, U.S., September-		:: Japan, Apr. 1, 1940.....	481
February, 1939-40.....	504-519	:: Specified markets, Apr. 20, 1940	531
Grains (feed):		:: Production, India, 1933-1940....	478
Movement, principal countries,		:: Shipments, principal countries,	
Apr. 20, 1940.....	532	:: Apr. 20, 1940.....	533
Prices, principal markets,		:: Utilization, India, 1933-1938...	478
Apr. 20, 1940.....	532	:: Yield, India, 1933-1939.....	478

1.9
5-27-40
FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

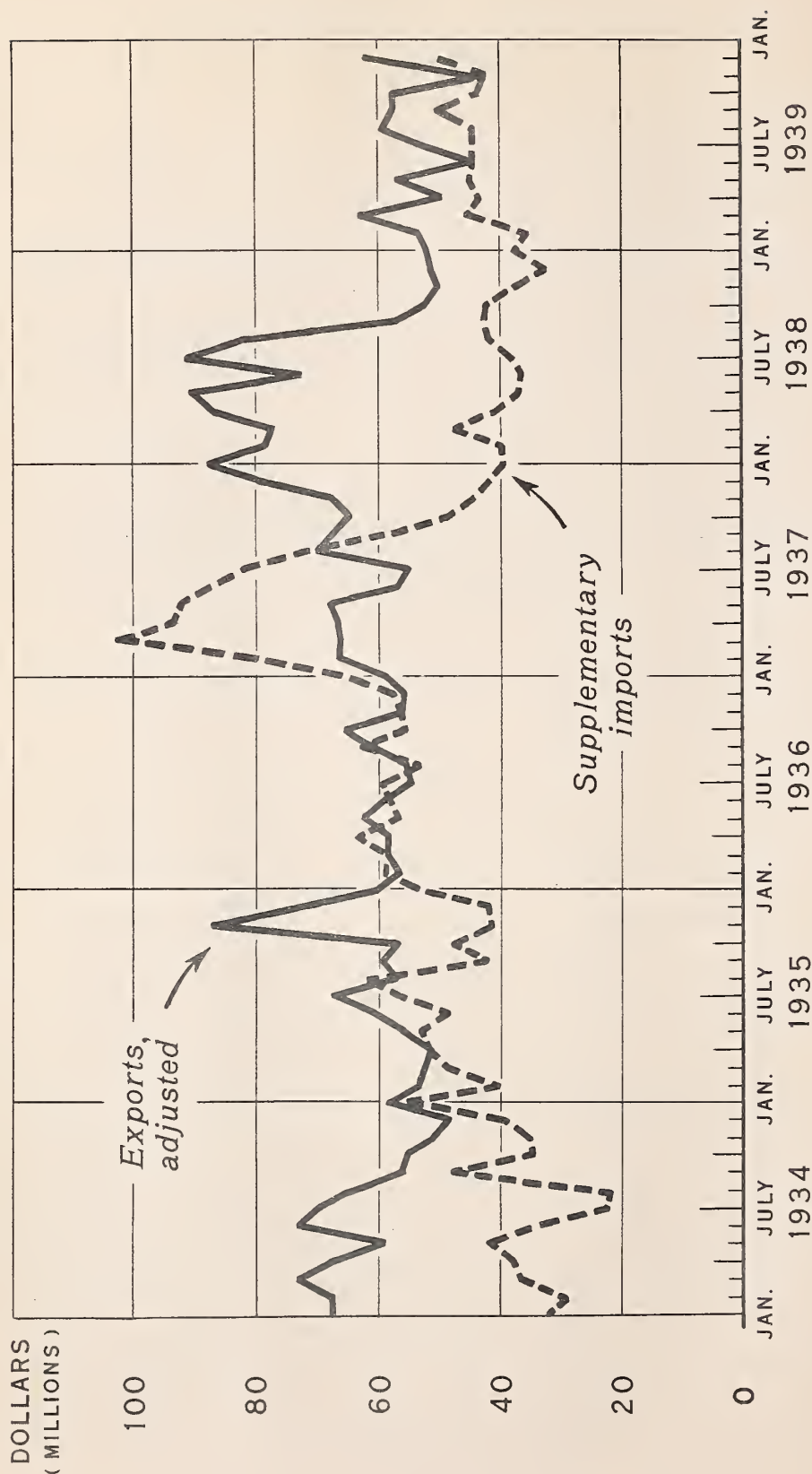
1939

April 30, 1940

Supplement to issue of
April 27, 1940

Vol. 40, No. 17

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS



- - - - -

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1939

Both exports and imports of farm products were small during the year 1939, exports having been at the lowest level in recent history.

The value of farm exports never recovered from the decline suffered when cotton shipments fell off sharply in the latter half of 1938. This is brought out graphically in the chart on the opposite page. It is true that, during the last 4 months of 1939, United States cotton was again offered at competitive prices and, for this and some other reasons, moved in relatively good volume. The gain in cotton was offset, however, by a decline in shipments of most other exported farm commodities attributable almost entirely to developments arising out of the war in Europe.

The total value of imports of agricultural products of the types similar to those produced in the United States, while above the very low level reached in 1938, was below that during each of the 3 preceding years. The rise above 1938 was associated with a moderate improvement in general economic activity and industrial production in the United States. The index of industrial production rose 22 percent between the 2 years.

Since exports were decreased and imports somewhat increased, the ratio of supplementary agricultural imports to farm exports rose from the 1938 level. As is brought out in the table on the following page, this ratio was less during 1939 than during the 2 years, 1936 and 1937, when our foreign trade was affected by both unusually short domestic farm supplies (as a result of drought) and relatively high domestic economic activity. The ratio in 1939 was, however, substantially above its average level during the past decade and a half.

SUMMARY TABLE: United States foreign trade in
agricultural products, 1923-1939

Year ended December 31	Domestic agricultural exports	Supplementary agricultural imports a/	Supplementary imports as percentage of agricultural exports
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1923.....	1,820	1,094	60
1924.....	2,110	984	47
1925.....	2,136	1,001	47
1926.....	1,817	973	54
1927.....	1,885	996	53
1928.....	1,863	955	51
1929.....	1,693	1,017	60
1930.....	1,201	701	58
1931.....	821	447	54
1932.....	662	296	45
1933.....	694	365	53
1934.....	733	413	56
1935.....	747	589	79
1936.....	709	695	98
1937.....	797	868	109
1938.....	828	477	58
1939 Preliminary..	655	526	80

Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Supplementary agricultural imports include all agricultural imports that are similar to agricultural commodities commercially produced in the United States, or that are interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities.

Exports

The year 1939 was an unusually bad one for farm exports from the United States. In spite of relatively large domestic supplies, exports of farm products were lower in value than during any year in recent history. In quantity, they were lower than during all years except 1935, 1936, and 1937, the period of drought shortage in the United States. Not one of the leading export crops moved in satisfactory volume.

The decline is the more striking in view of the fact that exports of nonagricultural products during 1939 were 11 percent above their level during 1938 and only very slightly below the post-depression peak reached in 1937. With farm exports low (21 percent below 1938) and non-farm exports high, the proportion of total United States exports that consisted of agricultural products fell to 21 percent. This appears to be an all-time low.

Since cotton exports, although extremely small, were not quite as small as during 1938, the decline in the value of farm exports appears proportionately more severe if cotton is excluded from the total. While the value of all farm exports fell 21 percent, that of exports of farm products other than cotton fell 31 percent. The data are shown in the following table;

EXPORT VALUE: Agricultural compared with all commodities,
1923-1939

Year ended December 31	All commodities	Agricultural			Percentage total agricultural of all commodities
		Total	Cotton	Other than cotton	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1923.....	4,091	1,820	807	1,013	44
1924.....	4,498	2,110	951	1,159	47
1925.....	4,819	2,136	1,060	1,076	44
1926.....	4,712	1,817	814	1,003	39
1927.....	4,759	1,885	826	1,059	40
1928.....	5,030	1,863	920	943	37
1929.....	5,157	1,693	771	922	33
1930.....	3,781	1,201	497	704	32
1931.....	2,378	821	326	495	35
1932.....	1,576	662	345	317	42
1933.....	1,647	694	398	296	42
1934.....	2,100	733	373	360	35
1935.....	2,243	747	391	356	33
1936.....	2,419	709	361	348	29
1937.....	3,299	797	369	428	24
1938.....	3,057	828	229	599	27
1939 <u>a/</u>	3,123	655	243	412	21

Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Data are for domestic exports. a/ Preliminary.

In spite of the fairly heavy shipments during the last quarter of 1939, cotton exports for the year as a whole were only slightly above the record low level of 1938. Shipments during the first half of the year were at the lowest level for some 50 years because of a combination of unfavorable factors. At the beginning of the 1938-39 season, stocks of American cotton in several of the larger consuming countries of Europe had been relatively large, while the textile industry was congested and

- - - - -

depressed. Consequently, orders that would have produced shipments in early 1939 were placed sparingly. When, after the year's turn, a revival in textile trade appeared, a large part of the American crop had found a haven in the loan. Competitive growths were abundant at relatively lower prices. By this time the prospect of a United States Government export-payment program, which would presumably cheapen American cotton in markets outside the United States, induced foreign buyers to withhold further purchases and reduce their own stocks as much as possible.

By the beginning of the new marketing year in August, this combination of factors had resulted in the practical exhaustion of stocks of American cotton in Europe in the face of increasing mill activity, while the United States cotton export program had just gone into effect. With the outbreak of the war, buying from abroad was further stimulated by fears that shipping difficulties might arise that would be reflected in higher freight and insurance rates. Conditions were thus as favorable at this time as they had been unfavorable earlier; and cotton exports were high for the remaining months of the year.

Although exports of agricultural products other than cotton during 1939 were 187 million dollars below their level during 1938, they were at about the same level as during 1937 and considerably above any of the 5 preceding years. In fact, during the first half of the year, they moved at a rate only slightly below the high one maintained during 1938. Assuming no war in Europe, there were prospects for another good year. Domestic supplies of all principal items except wheat were abundant, and foreign demand was active (albeit due largely to war preparations).

Two developments associated with the conduct of the war, however, resulted in a curtailment of these exports to levels only slightly above those of the corresponding months of the worst drought years (1934 to 1936). In the first place, the leading importing countries adopted as a wartime measure a system of import licensing and exchange control directed toward the elimination of all imports considered nonessential. Since the items urgently needed by those countries were largely either manufactured products or mineral raw materials, their imports of most farm products were greatly reduced. In the second place, the blockade of Germany cut off exports to all of Central Europe. These developments were too important to be offset appreciably by increases that took place in exports to certain European neutral countries. The products most severely affected by the developments were fresh fruits, tobacco, wheat, and, in a sense, pork products.

Total exports of pork and lard during the war months were not greatly changed from the corresponding months of a year earlier in spite of the fact that a considerable increase had been expected. Exportable surpluses of pork and lard were available for the first time since 1934. Part of the failure of exports to rise may doubtless be attributed to competition from substitute products that had developed during the period of shortage, but war controls were at least as important a factor.

A breakdown of the data by leading export groups is shown in the table below. Indexes of the quantity of exports by leading groups are to be found in the table on page 520.

EXPORT VALUE: Leading domestic agricultural products,
other than cotton, by value, 1929-1939

Year ended December 31	Fruits & fruit prepara- tions	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Grain & grain prepara- tions	Feeds and fodders a/	Pork and lard	Others (exclud- ing cotton)	Total (exclud- ing cotton)
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1929.....	135,987	146,083	286,356	32,746	169,398	151,374	921,944
1930.....	109,671	145,609	191,343	11,127	125,428	120,734	703,912
1931.....	108,191	110,780	106,045	13,612	76,444	80,520	495,592
1932.....	76,534	65,902	66,919	11,039	43,946	52,820	317,160
1933.....	67,643	82,924	51,540	9,112	49,585	55,383	296,187
1934.....	72,117	125,064	39,405	6,805	47,111	70,134	360,637
1935.....	91,634	134,043	28,922	6,078	28,786	66,669	356,132
1936.....	78,531	137,332	29,554	6,876	27,511	68,645	348,449
1937.....	80,008	134,520	94,054	12,616	29,307	78,318	428,823
1938.....	98,016	155,670	223,121	12,022	35,648	74,421	598,898
1939 b/...	82,745	77,422	99,549	10,144	40,406	101,856	412,122

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Excludes barley, corn, and oats. - included in grains. b/ Preliminary.

It may be mentioned that the striking decline shown for exports of grains and grain products is attributable less to 1939 developments than to the disappearance of the conditions so extraordinarily favorable to the export of these products (especially corn) that prevailed during the first few months of 1938. It will be recalled that good crops in the United States and extremely poor crops in most foreign producing countries were at that time combined with a fairly heavy movement into stocks in European countries. During early 1939, foreign-grown supplies were relatively abundant.

In sharp contrast with the generally unfavorable export picture, soybean shipments rose in value from only 2 million dollars during 1938 to almost 11 million dollars during 1939. This important increase, while it occurred mainly during the last 5 months of the year, can be attributed only indirectly to the war. It was due to the fact that Manchurian beans were priced above the world market in compensation agreements that Japan concluded with Germany and Italy. Since American production had increased 39 percent (from 63 million bushels in 1938 to 87 million bushels in 1939) the importing countries were able to turn to the United States for their supplies. Detailed figures for the quantities and values of individual agricultural exports during 1938 and 1939 are contained in the table beginning on page 559.

Geographic distribution

As is shown in a table on page 553, more than half of United States agricultural exports were sent to the countries of the British Empire during 1938. Leading non-British markets were Japan, which took just under 7 percent; the Netherlands and France, each with about 5 percent; and Germany and Belgium each with 4 percent. All of Latin America took 6 percent. During 1939, however, the proportion of total agricultural exports sent to British Empire countries had fallen to 43 percent (from 51 percent), and the German proportion was more than cut in half. There were increases in the proportions sent to Sweden, the Netherlands, Italy, China, and Spain. The Latin-American share had risen to 9 percent.

These changes reflect the influence of the factors already discussed. With a decrease of only 173 million dollars in total agricultural exports between 1938 and 1939, there was a decrease of 153 millions in shipments to British Empire countries (principally the United Kingdom, Canada, and Ireland) and France. Shipments to blockaded Central Europe (Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland) declined by 41 million dollars, due in considerable measure to decreased cotton shipments.

To offset these declines (and an 11-million-dollar decrease in exports to Japan) there were only a few increases. China and Spain increased their purchases (of cotton mainly) by 16 and 11 million dollars, respectively. Exports to Norway and Sweden increased 14 million dollars, and those to Latin America 5 millions. Detailed data of exports by country of destination are shown in the tables on pages 550 to 552, inclusive.

Imports

Farm imports into the United States rose somewhat during 1939 in response to an increase in demand over the low 1938 level, but they remained far below the high point reached in 1937.

The increase in domestic demand for farm products affected raw materials more than foodstuffs. The general consumer demand for foodstuffs, as measured by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics index of national income, rose 5 percent. The demand for raw materials, however, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production in the United States, rose more than 20 percent.

The increase in agricultural imports of the types that supplement domestic farm production was relatively smaller than that in either non-agricultural imports or the complementary 1/ group of agricultural products.

1/ Consisting of such commodities as coffee, rubber, silk, spices, and tea, which have hardly more relation to U.S. farm supplies than do non-agricultural imports such as tin, wood pulp, and the paper used in newspapers.

The figures for the three groups are as follows:

	1938	1939 (Prel.)	Increase 1939 over 1938	
	Million	Million	Million	Percent
	dollars	dollars	dollars	
Supplementary.....	477	526	49	10
Complementary.....	479	592	113	24
Nonagricultural...	994	1,158	164	16

All of these import groups have been considerably smaller in recent years than they were during the period prior to the 1929 depression. It will be noted that the proportion that supplementary agricultural imports make up of total United States imports has fallen during the past 2 years approximately to the figure at which it stood during the years prior to the depression. This is shown in the following table:

IMPORT VALUE a/: Agricultural compared with all commodities,
1923-1939

Year ended December 31	All commodities	Agricultural			Percentage supplementary of all commodities
		Total	Comple- mentary b/	Supple- mentary b/	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1923.....	3,792	2,028	934	1,094	29
1924.....	3,610	1,911	927	984	27
1925.....	4,227	2,340	1,339	1,001	24
1926.....	4,431	2,416	1,443	973	22
1927.....	4,185	2,221	1,225	996	24
1928.....	4,091	2,100	1,145	955	23
1929.....	4,399	2,216	1,201	1,017	23
1930.....	3,061	1,469	768	701	23
1931.....	2,091	1,008	561	447	21
1932.....	1,323	668	372	296	22
1933.....	1,450	732	366	366	25
1934.....	1,636	821	408	413	25
1935.....	2,039	1,072	483	589	29
1936.....	2,424	1,242	547	695	29
1937.....	3,010	1,579	711	868	29
1938.....	1,950	956	479	477	24
1939 c/	2,276	1,118	592	526	23

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ General imports prior to 1934; subsequently, imports for consumption.

b/ See general note, page 549. c/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: Import value of leading supplementary agricultural commodities 1929-1939 a/

Year ended Dec. 31	Sugar Million dollars	Tobacco, unmanu- factured Million dollars	Vegetable oils, expressed Million dollars	Cheese, Million dollars	Wheat b/ Million dollars	Corn Million dollars	Flax- seed Million dollars	Nuts Million dollars	Tallow Million dollars	Fodders and feeds c/ Million dollars	No- losses Million dollars
1929...	183.3	57.2	99.4	22.4	d/	0.4	45.5	27.6	1.4	17.4	13.8
1930...	149.6	54.1	73.3	18.6	0.2	1.0	26.7	21.5	d/	17.0	15.4
1931...	114.4	42.1	47.9	14.7	d/	0.3	14.1	16.3	d/	6.5	9.3
1932...	95.8	27.3	29.1	12.1	d/	0.2	5.0	10.2	d/	2.3	5.8
1933...	104.9	24.6	34.2	10.8	d/	d/	13.6	8.8	d/	4.2	5.0
1934...	117.6	25.1	34.7	10.7	5.9	1.5	15.0	10.9	1.6	7.6	8.1
1935...	133.5	25.8	78.9	11.2	21.1	20.3	15.6	15.5	13.1	12.9	12.5
1936...	157.9	29.9	85.3	12.7	36.2	16.1	17.7	16.6	4.1	12.3	13.6
1937...	166.2	31.9	112.0	12.8	9.9	56.2	35.2	19.9	0.8	16.2	17.5
1938...	130.4	36.0	58.6	11.5	d/	0.3	19.9	13.5	0.1	3.9	10.2
1939 e/	124.6	36.9	50.9	12.6	0.1	0.3	18.4	14.5	d/	11.4	8.2
Commodities listed as percentage of supplementary											
Wool f/ Million dollars	Cotton, unmanu- factured Million dollars	Beef, canned, including corned Million dollars	Cattle, duti- able Million dollars	Hides and skins g/ Million dollars	Barley malt Million dollars	Total commodities listed Million dollars	Total supplementary Million dollars	Percent			
46.7	53.3	10.1	20.1	137.1	d/	740.7	1,016.7	72.9			
26.2	25.2	7.6	6.7	92.2	0.1	535.4	700.9	76.4			
9.1	5.6	2.3	1.9	49.7	0.7	335.4	447.1	75.0			
2.8	5.0	2.1	1.5	22.4	0.8	222.4	296.0	75.1			
7.2	7.5	2.7	0.6	45.3	2.3	271.7	365.5	74.3			
7.0	9.5	3.0	0.6	35.3	5.1	300.2	412.8	72.7			
9.1	7.1	5.6	8.5	45.2	9.0	444.9	588.5	75.6			
30.0	12.0	8.4	10.7	54.3	7.2	525.0	694.9	75.6			
51.3	16.6	9.2	16.3	70.5	11.3	653.8	868.2	75.3			
10.0	9.6	8.4	9.1	29.4	2.8	353.7	476.6	74.2			
23.9	8.3	8.6	20.2	46.6	2.1	387.8	526.1	73.7			

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Imports for consumption. b/ Excludes wheat for grinding in bond and export. c/ Excludes barley, corn, oats, and wheat, unfit for human consumption. d/ Less than \$50,000. e/ Corrected to March 29, 1940. f/ Excludes wool imported free under bond for use in carpets, etc. g/ Prior to 1935, includes fish and reptile skins.

The commodities that have bulked largest in the supplementary agricultural group in recent years are shown in the table on the opposite page. It will be observed that almost all of them are items in which the United States has a natural deficiency of domestic production below requirements. United States supplies must regularly be supplemented by large imports in order to maintain standards of consumption. The only exceptions are corn, wheat, and tallow, imports of which have been negligible during all of the years shown except those influenced by the great droughts of 1934 and 1936.

The rise in the total value of supplementary agricultural imports amounted to about 49 million dollars. The principal elements in this rise were increases of 17 million dollars in imports of hides and skins, 14 million dollars in wool imports, and 11 million dollars in slaughter cattle. Smaller increases occurred in a number of items, including cheese, nuts, fodders and feeds, canned beef, flax, olives, preserved pineapples, oats, wheat imported free for milling in bond and export, tobacco, potatoes, and tapioca. There were decreases in imports of a number of items, including butter, egg products, pork, cotton, sugar, and vegetable oils and oilseeds. Detailed figures for the quantities and values of individual agricultural imports during 1938 and 1939 are to be found in the table beginning on page 567.

The most striking rise in an important supplementary agricultural import during 1939 was that of dutiable cattle imports to the record level of 753,570 head. This development appears to have given rise to some concern. A few observers have attributed it to the reduction of United States cattle duties under the United States-Canadian reciprocal trade agreements. As a matter of fact, however, an examination of the situation indicates that the high imports were attributable largely to the excellent market for cattle that prevailed in the United States during the year.

More than half (53 percent) of the imports of dutiable cattle into the United States during 1939 weighed between 200 and 700 pounds per head. Practically all (97 percent) of this portion of the imports came from Mexico and paid the full duty provided in the tariff act of 1930. Their weight indicates that they were feeder cattle attracted by the combination of high cattle prices and unusually low feed prices in the United States. Developments in Mexico also stimulated this movement. As a result of the depreciation of the Mexican peso in terms of the United States dollar, high dollar cattle prices could be converted into even higher peso prices. Moreover, there were recurrent rumors that cattle producers in the northern Mexican States would either (a) be restricted as to the number of head that they would be permitted to export, or (b) be taken over by the Government as part of a program of the nationalization of agriculture. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the duty on this class of cattle was not reduced under the trade-agreements program, it is obvious that the imports would have occurred even if there had been no trade-agreements program.

CATTLE: Imports by countries, 1938 and 1939

Country of origin	Year ended December 31			
	1938	1939 <u>a/</u>		
	Total	Reduced rate	Full duty	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Total cattle -	433,961	-	-	763,653
Free for breeding	9,631	-	-	10,083
Dairy cattle (weighing 700 pounds or more each).....	<u>b/</u> 7,445	8,603	<u>b/</u> 0	8,603
Slaughter cattle and calves -				
From all countries	416,885	320,915	424,052	744,967
Canada	130,321	238,711	27,103	265,814
Mexico	285,862	82,189	396,376	478,565
Other countries	702	15	573	588
Calves - (weighting less than 200 pounds each) <u>c/</u>				
From all countries.....	<u>b/</u> 47,708	102,087	13,005	115,092
Canada	45,645	71,513	10,319	81,832
Mexico	2,062	30,573	2,686	33,259
Other countries.....	1	1	0	1
Feeder weight-(weighing 200 pounds each but less than 700 pounds) <u>d/</u>				
From all countries	<u>e/</u> 243,831	<u>e/</u>	401,874	401,874
Canada	9,147	-	11,229	11,229
Mexico	234,030	-	390,074	390,074
Other countries.....	654	-	571	571
Weighing 700 pounds or more each -				
From all countries.....	<u>b/</u> 125,346	218,828	9,173	228,001
Canada.....	75,529	167,198	5,555	172,753
Mexico.....	49,770	51,616	3,616	55,232
Other countries.....	47	14	2	16

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Preliminary. b/ All at reduced duty since quota subject to reduced duty was not filled. c/ Prior to January 1, 1939, weighing less than 175 pounds each. d/ Prior to January 1, 1939, weighing 175 to 700 pounds each. e/ No reduction in duty.

Another indication of the importance of high United States cattle prices (above parity during every month of the year) as a cause of the large imports is the fact that, in the case of the weight groups upon which duty reductions were made, not only were the reduced-duty quotas filled by both Mexico and Canada for almost every quarter, but also cattle were imported at the full preagreement rate of duty after the quarterly quotas had been filled. Hence, in this case, too, it appears that the reduction of duties, made as it was upon a limited number of head only, did not contribute significantly to the increase in imports during 1939.

In judging the significance of cattle imports, it is important to consider their relation to the domestic market. During 1939, imports of slaughter cattle were about 3 percent as large as total domestic slaughter. If imports of canned and other beef in 1939 are included with those of cattle, the total represented only 6 percent of United States slaughter of cattle and calves.

The increases in the imports of hides and skins and wool were, of course, directly associated with the rise in industrial activity. The index of leather tanning in the United States during 1939 was 16 percent higher than during 1938. Factory consumption of wool was 37 percent higher than during 1938. The increase in factory activity resulted in increased purchases of raw materials from both domestic and foreign sources.

UNITED STATES: Quantity of imports of specified supplementary agricultural products, 1929-1939 a/

Year ended Dec. 31	Sugar, raw <u>b/</u>	Cotton, unmanufactured <u>c/</u>	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Flaxseed	Oils	
					Tung	Coconut <u>d/</u>
	1,000 Sh. tons	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1929.....	4,888	467	68,066	24,243	119,678	411,980
1930.....	3,495	269	71,543	12,662	126,323	317,943
1931.....	3,176	128	74,452	14,480	79,311	325,180
1932.....	2,971	142	56,906	7,919	75,922	249,117
1933.....	2,874	156	57,253	13,825	118,760	316,103
1934.....	2,997	143	57,785	14,170	110,007	314,305
1935.....	2,955	105	63,296	17,560	120,059	353,396
1936.....	2,969	177	67,518	15,365	134,830	322,065
1937.....	3,198	247	71,702	28,032	174,885	337,376
1938.....	2,975	193	71,406	15,364	107,456	363,941
1939 <u>e/</u> ...	2,903	148	82,447	16,028	73,718	336,796
	Cattle, live	Hams, shoulders, and bacon <u>d/</u>	Beef, canned, including corned <u>d/</u>	Cheese	Hides and skins, raw <u>f/</u>	Wool <u>d/</u> <u>g/</u>
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1929.....	505	2,084	79,899	76,354	515,659	117,878
1930.....	234	1,980	56,105	68,959	399,911	88,062
1931.....	95	1,979	19,536	60,809	271,083	43,005
1932.....	106	3,015	24,639	53,639	190,240	16,178
1933.....	82	1,672	41,344	49,497	339,978	41,459
1934.....	66	969	46,674	47,532	200,781	34,048
1935.....	378	5,297	76,263	48,953	303,476	48,634
1936.....	410	26,088	87,804	59,849	307,827	122,951
1937.....	507	47,422	88,097	60,650	308,749	159,560
1938.....	434	44,246	78,597	54,431	179,315	34,253
1939 <u>e/</u> ...	764	36,324	85,870	59,071	321,214	102,565

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Quantity of imports of specified supplementary agricultural products, 1929-1939 a/ - Continued

Year ended Dec. 31	Wheat, grain <u>d/h/</u>	Corn, grain	Barley malt <u>d/</u>	Bran, shorts, etc.		Rye, grain <u>d/</u>
				Direct imports	Withdrawn bonded mills	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 bushels
1929.....	36	407	1,025	144	129	<u>i/</u>
1930.....	317	1,556	4,309	250	134	7
1931.....	54	618	39,875	128	116	82
1932.....	3	544	52,533	20	59	<u>i/</u>
1933.....	32	160	109,133	114	84	8,006
1934.....	7,736	2,959	193,728	134	62	7,622
1935.....	27,439	43,242	320,623	257	82	9,643
1936.....	39,669	31,471	301,737	241	92	3,869
1937.....	8,684	86,337	371,243	152	117	207
1938.....	48	404	100,576	25	27	<u>i/</u>
1939 <u>e/</u> ...	217	490	101,130	305	105	<u>i/</u>

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ General imports prior to 1934 except as otherwise noted. b/ Includes beet sugar. c/ Excludes lintens; bales of 478 pounds net. d/ Imports for consumption. e/ Preliminary. f/ Prior to 1936, includes a small amount of reptile and fish skins. g/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. h/ Excludes wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour. i/ Less than 500.

Geographic distribution

Imports of agricultural products, as is to be expected, come from quite different countries than do nonagricultural imports. This is shown in the table beginning on page 554. The leading countries of origin of imports of nonagricultural products into the United States during 1939 were Canada, the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany, in that order. Except for mineral raw materials from Chile, Mexico, and Venezuela, Latin America sent only very small amounts of nonagricultural products. In the case of agricultural products, on the other hand, the leading countries of origin were Japan, Brazil, British Malaya, Cuba, the Netherlands Indies, the Philippine Islands, and Argentina. About one-third of the total originated in Latin America, although the proportion was somewhat lower during 1939 than during 1938.

Again as is to be expected, imports of agricultural products similar in type to those raised on United States farms originated in quite different parts of the world from those sending the exotic types of products included in the complementary-agricultural-imports group.

This is brought out in the table beginning on page 556. Complementary agricultural imports into the United States during 1938 (1939 data are not yet available) originated primarily in Japan, British Malaya, Brazil, the Netherlands Indies, and Colombia, while supplementary agricultural imports came chiefly from Cuba, the Philippines, Argentina, China, Canada, and Italy.

It will be observed that agricultural imports from Latin America were divided about equally between the complementary and supplementary groups. The latter, however, came chiefly from the southern countries of South America and from Cuba, while the former originated in the more tropical portions of that area. Of total supplementary imports, 25 percent originated in the Orient, chiefly the Philippines, and 11 percent originated in British Empire countries, chiefly Canada and India (see table on page 558).

General Note: In the following analysis and the following tables, the term, foreign trade, refers to trade between the United States (including noncontiguous territories) and foreign countries. It does not include trade between continental United States and the noncontiguous territories, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and, since January 1, 1935, the Virgin Islands.

In the classification of foreign trade into agricultural and non-agricultural groups, forest products and distilled liquors are considered nonagricultural.

In the classification of agricultural imports into supplementary and complementary groups, all those similar to agricultural commodities commercially produced in the United States and all others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with agricultural commodities commercially produced in the United States are considered supplementary. The remaining agricultural imports are considered complementary. They consist largely (about 95 percent) of the eight following commodities: rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, bananas, wool for carpets, tea, and spices.

In the classification of foreign trade by country of origin and destination, trade with Austria beginning May 6, 1938, and that with the Sudeten area, as far as ascertainable, beginning November 10, 1938, is included with Germany, while trade with the other Czechoslovak Provinces occupied by Germany, Hungary, and Poland has been included with these countries since March 18 or 19, 1939. Trade with the Lithuanian territory of Memel has been included with Germany since March 25, 1939.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES: Total domestic products, agricultural, and nonagricultural, values, 1938 and 1939

Country	Year ended December 31 a/					
	Total exports		Agricultural exports		Nonagricultural exports	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>Europe</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Kingdom	513,955	498,378	289,865	194,744	224,090	303,634
France	132,076	180,099	38,970	30,813	93,106	149,281
Germany b/	104,269	44,919	36,365	12,518	67,904	32,401
Netherlands	96,038	95,808	43,944	38,958	52,094	56,850
Belgium	76,445	64,096	33,239	26,824	43,206	37,272
U. S. S. R.	69,603	51,808	18	1,720	69,585	50,088
Sweden	63,818	92,546	11,865	22,134	51,953	70,412
Italy	57,821	58,469	21,829	21,133	35,992	37,336
Ireland	27,251	9,786	23,685	6,064	3,566	3,722
Czechoslovakia	26,376	3,734	13,776	2,552	12,600	1,182
Denmark	24,760	23,567	10,169	6,510	14,591	17,057
Poland & Danzig b/	24,565	15,987	11,354	5,105	13,211	10,882
Norway	22,466	31,667	6,625	10,696	15,841	20,971
Spain	12,260	26,006	464	10,551	11,796	15,455
Finland	11,965	13,172	3,691	3,317	8,274	9,855
Portugal	10,897	9,916	4,406	2,267	6,491	7,629
Switzerland	10,469	17,896	2,286	6,160	8,183	11,736
Greece	8,030	6,298	2,695	487	5,335	5,811
Rumania	6,302	6,162	192	80	6,110	6,082
Hungary b/	2,730	2,593	272	550	2,448	2,043
Yugoslavia	2,470	2,970	1,069	1,656	1,401	1,314
Bulgaria	754	351	255	22	499	329
Lithuania b/	690	345	97	23	593	317
Other Europe	5,432	4,714	1,719	2,022	3,714	2,692
Total Europe	1,311,433	1,261,267	558,350	406,956	752,583	854,351
Canada	452,957	473,288	c/ 93,664	c/ 63,742	359,293	409,946
Netherlands W. Indies	42,582	38,265	1,741	2,053	40,841	36,212
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,622	8,774	2,569	3,242	5,053	5,532
<u>Latin America</u>						
Argentina	86,500	70,620	1,790	1,399	84,710	69,221
Cuba	75,678	80,900	20,999	21,117	54,679	59,783
Brazil	61,708	79,886	1,704	1,730	60,004	78,156
Mexico	59,526	80,800	7,179	6,859	52,347	73,941
Venezuela	52,069	61,587	5,257	7,880	46,812	53,707
Colombia	40,513	50,639	2,916	4,855	37,597	45,784
Chile	24,488	26,638	1,409	953	23,079	25,685
Peru	16,587	18,841	629	689	15,958	18,152
Panama Canal Zone	14,196	19,805	2,990	3,912	11,206	15,893
Panama, Republic of	10,101	12,675	2,284	2,295	7,817	10,380
Guatemala	6,836	8,510	911	891	5,925	7,619

Continued -

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES: Total domestic products, agricultural,
and nonagricultural, values, 1938 and 1939
Continued

Country	Year ended December 31 a/					
	Total exports		Agricultural exports		Nonagricultural exports	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
Latin America, continued:	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Honduras	6,252	5,756	689	539	5,563	5,177
Dominican Republic	5,619	6,637	796	759	4,823	5,928
Costa Rica	5,416	9,705	1,021	1,252	4,395	8,453
Bolivia	5,335	4,496	398	326	4,987	4,170
Uruguay	5,004	5,127	183	314	4,821	4,813
Haiti	3,600	5,075	647	649	2,953	4,426
El Salvador	3,504	4,138	427	437	3,077	3,701
Ecuador	3,273	5,765	651	1,007	2,622	4,758
Nicaragua	2,767	4,250	253	374	2,514	3,876
Paraguay	643	672	10	23	633	649
Total Latin America	489,665	562,532	53,143	58,310	436,522	504,272
Japan	238,767	230,886	56,483	45,509	182,284	185,377
Philippine Is.	86,297	99,738	10,404	10,696	75,893	89,062
Union of S. Africa ..	69,953	69,018	975	1,475	68,978	67,543
Australia	68,802	61,272	9,900	8,672	58,902	52,600
China	34,464	55,460	10,076	26,526	24,388	28,934
Hong Kong	21,025	17,980	2,867	3,094	18,158	14,886
Kwantung	16,909	15,734	1,827	658	15,082	15,076
British India	33,377	42,706	6,058	5,133	27,319	37,573
Netherlands Indies ..	27,483	35,348	1,311	1,779	26,172	33,569
New Zealand	23,396	16,476	2,353	2,675	21,043	13,801
Egypt	13,269	13,959	2,003	1,294	11,266	12,665
Turkey (A. & E.) ..	13,195	8,252	217	480	12,978	7,772
Iran (Persia)	9,118	4,407	11	43	9,107	4,364
British Malaya	8,791	9,790	663	820	8,128	8,970
British E. Africa ..	3,752	3,458	145	384	3,607	3,074
French Indochina ..	3,117	8,220	1,429	1,266	1,688	6,954
Nigeria	2,167	1,824	747	713	1,420	1,111
Gold Coast	2,785	2,506	782	756	2,003	1,750
Algeria	2,699	2,048	160	65	2,539	1,983
Tunisia	1,401	1,028	153	67	1,248	961
Other French Africa ..	4,325	5,792	927	733	3,398	3,059
Belgian Congo	1,875	2,481	120	157	1,755	2,324
Ceylon	1,339	1,594	450	490	889	1,104
Other countries ...	64,604	71,067	7,518	7,718	57,086	63,349
Total	3,057,169	3,123,260	827,546	655,086	2,229,623	2,468,174

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to March 29, 1940. b/ See general note, page 549. c/ Includes exports of grains and preparations which were valued at \$50,132,000 in 1938; and at \$8,114,000 in 1939, most of which is presumably in transit to other countries.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES: Agricultural, cotton, and agricultural minus cotton, values, 1938 and 1939

Country	Agricultural exports - Year ended December 31 a/					
	Total		Cotton, unmd.		Total minus cotton	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>Europe</u>						
United Kingdom.....	289,865	194,744	41,945	58,467	247,920	136,277
Netherlands.....	43,944	38,958	4,511	7,310	39,433	31,648
France.....	38,970	30,818	24,636	21,321	14,334	9,497
Germany b/.....	36,365	12,518	18,271	9,579	18,094	2,939
Belgium.....	33,239	26,824	6,795	8,491	26,444	18,333
Ireland.....	23,685	6,064	0	0	23,685	6,064
Italy.....	21,829	21,133	19,794	19,730	2,035	1,403
Czechoslovakia b/.....	13,776	2,552	12,043	2,121	1,733	431
Sweden.....	11,865	22,134	4,345	11,016	7,520	11,118
Poland and Danzig b/...	11,354	5,105	10,492	4,821	862	284
Denmark.....	10,169	6,510	1,701	1,995	8,468	4,515
Norway.....	6,625	10,696	689	1,418	5,936	9,278
Portugal.....	4,405	2,267	1,464	1,307	2,942	980
Finland.....	3,691	3,317	2,015	1,123	1,676	2,194
Switzerland.....	2,286	6,160	280	1,623	2,006	4,537
Yugoslavia.....	1,069	1,656	982	1,644	87	12
Spain.....	464	10,551	147	10,202	317	349
U. S. S. R.....	13	1,720	0	0	18	1,720
Other Europe.....	5,230	3,189	1,691	1,498	3,539	1,691
Total Europe.....	558,250	406,936	151,301	163,666	407,049	243,270
Canada.....	c/93,664	c/63,342	12,516	15,163	c/81,148	c/48,179
Netherlands West Indies.	1,741	2,053	0	0	1,741	2,053
<u>Latin America</u>						
Cuba.....	20,999	21,117	517	1,065	20,482	20,052
Mexico.....	7,179	6,859	0	0	7,179	6,859
Venezuela.....	5,257	7,880	0	200	5,257	7,680
Colombia.....	2,916	4,855	1,011	1,477	1,905	3,378
Argentina.....	1,790	1,399	0	0	1,790	1,399
Brazil.....	1,704	1,730	0	0	1,704	1,730
Chile.....	1,409	953	724	647	685	306
Other Latin America....	11,889	13,517	359	325	11,530	13,192
Total Latin America..	53,143	58,310	2,611	3,714	50,532	54,591
Japan.....	56,483	45,509	53,221	42,816	3,262	2,693
Philippine Islands.....	10,404	10,696	119	137	10,285	10,559
China, Hong Kong, Kwantung	14,770	30,278	3,621	14,235	11,149	16,043
Australia.....	9,900	8,672	548	508	9,352	8,164
British India.....	6,058	5,133	2,925	1,528	3,133	3,605
French Indochina.....	1,429	1,266	1,255	1,056	174	210
Union of South Africa...	975	1,475	29	24	946	1,451
Other countries.....	20,129	21,416	1	118	20,128	21,298
Total to all countries..	827,546	655,086	228,647	242,965	598,899	412,121

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to March 29, 1940. b/ See general note page 549. c/ Includes exports of grains and preparations which were valued at \$50,132,000 in 1938 and at \$8,114,000 in 1939, most of which is presumably in transit to other countries.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES: Percentage distribution of agricultural,
cotton, and agricultural minus cotton, 1938 and 1939

Country	Agricultural exports - Year ended December 31 a/					
	Total		Cotton		Total minus cotton	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Europe</u>						
United Kingdom.....	35.0	29.7	18.3	24.1	41.4	33.1
Netherlands.....	5.3	5.9	2.0	3.0	6.6	7.7
France.....	4.7	4.7	10.8	8.8	2.4	2.3
Germany b/.....	4.4	1.9	8.0	3.9	3.0	.7
Belgium.....	4.0	4.1	3.0	3.5	4.4	4.4
Ireland.....	2.9	.9	0	0	4.0	1.5
Italy.....	2.6	3.2	8.7	8.1	.3	.3
Czechoslovakia b/.....	1.7	.4	5.3	.9	.3	.1
Sweden.....	1.4	3.4	1.9	4.5	1.3	2.7
Poland and Danzig b/...	1.4	.8	4.6	2.0	.1	.1
Denmark.....	1.2	1.0	.7	.8	1.4	1.1
Norway.....	.8	1.6	.3	.6	1.0	2.3
Portugal.....	.5	.3	.6	.5	.5	.2
Finland.....	.4	.5	.9	.5	.3	.5
Switzerland.....	.3	.9	.1	.7	.3	1.1
Yugoslavia.....	.1	.3	.4	.7	c/	c/
Spain.....	.1	1.6	.1	4.2	.1	.1
U.S.S.R.....	c/	.3	0	0	c/	.4
Other Europe.....	.7	.6	.7	.6	.6	.4
Total Europe.....	67.5	62.1	63.4	67.4	68.0	59.0
Canada.....	11.3	9.7	5.5	6.2	13.5	11.7
Netherlands West Indies	.2	.3	0	0	.3	.5
<u>Latin America</u>						
Cuba.....	2.5	3.2	.2	.4	3.4	4.9
Mexico.....	.9	1.0	0	0	1.2	1.7
Venezuela.....	.6	1.2	0	.1	.9	1.9
Colombia.....	.4	.7	.4	.6	.3	.8
Argentina.....	.2	.2	0	0	.3	.3
Brazil.....	.2	.3	0	0	.3	.4
Chile.....	.2	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1
Other Latin America....	1.4	2.2	.2	.1	1.9	3.1
Total Latin America..	6.4	8.9	1.1	1.5	8.4	13.2
Japan.....	6.8	6.9	23.3	17.6	.5	.7
Philippine Islands.....	1.3	1.6	.1	.1	1.7	2.6
China, Hong Kong, Kwantung	1.8	4.6	1.6	5.9	1.9	3.9
Australia.....	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	1.6	2.0
British India.....	.7	.8	1.3	.6	.5	.9
French Indochina.....	.2	.2	.5	.4	c/	.1
Union of South Africa...	.1	.2	c/	c/	.2	.4
Other countries.....	2.5	3.4	c/	.1	3.4	5.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to March 29, 1940.

b/ See general note, page 549, third paragraph.

c/ Less than 0.5 percent.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES: Total products, agricultural,
and nonagricultural values, 1938 and 1939

Country	Year ended December 31 a/					
	Total imports		Agricultural imports		Nonagricultural imports	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Europe						
United Kingdom...	118,366	151,307	8,935	9,714	109,431	141,593
Germany b/	62,532	54,664	3,580	3,312	58,952	51,352
France	54,378	61,374	14,105	13,458	40,273	47,916
Sweden	45,067	42,100	660	528	44,407	41,572
Italy	42,208	38,809	23,735	21,709	18,473	17,100
Belgium	42,029	62,927	3,846	3,925	38,183	59,002
Netherlands	30,117	28,272	11,915	10,092	18,202	18,180
Czechoslovakia b/	27,201	5,538	3,507	871	23,694	4,667
U.S.S.R.	23,502	24,494	1,721	2,873	21,781	21,621
Switzerland	22,774	30,403	2,795	3,635	19,979	26,768
Finland	18,071	20,665	583	401	17,488	20,264
Norway	16,533	21,825	388	524	16,145	21,301
Greece	14,339	15,891	13,592	14,366	747	1,525
Poland and Danzig b/	13,877	11,790	11,780	9,188	2,097	2,602
Spain	9,535	10,060	7,403	7,620	2,132	2,440
Yugoslavia	4,719	5,548	1,668	3,031	3,051	2,517
Portugal	4,113	6,350	1,096	2,059	3,017	4,291
Hungary b/	3,665	4,008	2,969	3,141	696	867
Denmark	3,598	3,775	2,293	2,021	1,305	1,754
Rumania	2,538	2,386	692	779	1,846	1,607
Bulgaria	1,277	2,186	1,212	3,063	65	123
Ireland	1,022	1,478	609	984	413	494
Lithuania b/	943	492	529	373	414	119
Other Europe	5,629	4,963	832	850	4,797	4,113
Total Europe ..	568,033	611,305	120,445	117,517	447,588	493,788
Canada	256,647	332,573	c/ 22,429	c/ 46,932	234,218	285,641
Netherlands W. Indies	20,118	19,582	186	252	19,932	19,330
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,492	6,592	199	339	5,293	6,253
Latin America						
Cuba	105,444	101,086	97,903	94,384	7,541	6,702
Brazil	97,748	106,298	95,421	102,409	2,327	3,889
Colombia	49,377	48,944	48,410	46,809	967	2,135
Mexico	42,483	54,433	25,240	26,539	17,243	27,894
Argentina	41,674	58,555	36,380	50,830	5,294	7,725
Chile	28,592	30,951	1,306	1,225	27,286	29,726
Venezuela	20,051	23,413	2,986	3,616	17,065	19,797
Peru	12,318	13,827	2,345	2,978	9,973	10,849
Guatemala	9,530	10,721	8,780	9,668	750	1,053
Dominican Republic	5,829	5,788	5,275	5,560	554	228
Honduras	5,677	7,016	5,310	6,720	367	296

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES: Total products, agricultural,
and nonagricultural, values, 1938 and 1939-Continued

Country	Year ended December 31 a/					
	Total imports		Agricultural imports		Nonagricultural imports	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
Latin America, continued	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
El Salvador	5,673	6,952	5,569	6,907	104	45
Uruguay	5,357	8,587	5,286	8,482	71	105
Costa Rica	4,102	3,229	3,541	2,737	561	492
Panama, Rep. of ...	3,356	3,583	3,199	3,394	157	189
Panama Canal Zone	568	480	246	109	322	371
Haiti	2,262	3,034	2,861	2,940	101	94
Ecuador	2,570	3,523	2,030	2,960	540	563
Nicaragua	2,467	2,903	2,226	2,619	241	284
Paraguay	1,277	1,711	517	707	760	1,004
Bolivia	344	804	117	116	227	688
Total Latin America	447,399	495,838	354,948	381,709	92,451	114,129
Japan	131,633	161,095	94,442	120,301	37,191	40,794
British Malaya	112,146	149,059	77,936	100,842	34,210	48,217
Philippine Is.	94,162	91,906	80,772	77,915	13,390	13,991
Netherlands Indies	68,820	93,156	63,693	83,402	5,127	9,754
British India	57,968	66,329	22,507	28,662	35,461	37,667
China	47,249	60,337	27,098	37,356	20,151	22,981
Hong Kong	3,380	3,549	1,590	1,959	1,790	1,590
Kwantung	1,293	1,710	945	1,621	348	89
Ceylon	16,286	21,069	15,947	20,656	339	413
Union of S. Africa .	15,973	27,750	1,710	3,972	14,263	23,778
Turkey (in A.&E.) .	14,602	15,288	13,231	13,617	1,371	1,671
Australia	8,768	15,753	5,230	10,515	3,538	5,238
New Zealand	7,388	11,553	6,248	10,551	1,140	1,002
French Indochina ..	7,176	9,596	7,058	9,436	118	160
British E. Africa ..	5,528	5,638	5,210	5,197	318	441
Egypt	5,274	6,818	4,420	5,819	854	999
Gold Coast	4,800	10,007	3,149	6,798	1,651	3,209
Nigeria	4,072	6,745	3,755	6,600	317	145
Other Fr. Africa ...	3,852	4,803	3,274	4,022	578	781
Iran (Persia)	3,628	4,484	457	655	3,171	3,829
Algeria	2,409	2,031	1,498	1,088	911	943
Tunisia	1,916	724	1,698	656	218	68
Belgian Congo	1,555	1,582	1,270	1,231	285	351
Other countries ...	32,057	39,228	14,175	18,135	17,882	21,093
Total	1,949,624	2,276,100	955,520	1,117,755	994,104	1,158,345

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to March 29, 1940. b/ See fourth paragraph of general note, page 549.

c/ Includes wheat for milling in bond and export, valued at \$2,503,000. in 1938, and \$5,938,000 in 1939.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES:.. Supplementary and
complementary agricultural products, values, 1938 and 1939

Country	Year ended December 31 a/					
	Total agricultural		Supplementary b/		Complementary b/	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>Europe</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Italy	23,735	21,709	20,232		3,503	
France	14,105	13,458	11,278		2,827	
Greece	13,592	14,366	13,488		104	
Netherlands	11,915	10,092	10,995		920	
Poland & Danzig c/	11,780	9,188	11,745		35	
United Kingdom ..	8,935	9,714	6,296		2,639	
Spain	7,403	7,620	7,312		91	
Belgium	3,846	3,925	3,801		45	
Germany c/	3,580	3,312	3,432		148	
Czechoslovakia c/	3,507	871	3,381		126	
Hungary c/	2,969	3,141	2,909		60	
Switzerland	2,795	3,635	2,762		33	
Denmark	2,293	2,021	2,292		1	
U.S.S.R.	1,721	2,873	1,304		417	
Yugoslavia	1,668	3,031	1,314		354	
Bulgaria	1,212	2,063	1,142		70	
Portugal	1,096	2,059	926		170	
Rumania	692	779	682		10	
Sweden	660	528	621		39	
Ireland	609	984	501		108	
Finland	583	401	583		d/	
Lithuania c/	529	373	528		1	
Norway	388	524	310		78	
Other Europe	832	850	732		100	
Total Europe...	120,445	117,517	108,566		11,879	
Canada e/	e/ 22,429	e/ 46,932	e/ 21,901		528	
Netherlands W. Indies	186	252	11		175	
Newfoundland and Labrador	199	339	178		21	
<u>Latin America</u>						
Cuba	97,903	94,384	95,601		2,302	
Brazil	95,421	102,409	17,949		77,472	
Colombia	48,410	46,809	135		48,275	
Argentina	36,380	50,830	32,356		4,024	
Mexico	25,240	26,539	8,580		16,660	
Guatemala	8,780	9,668	19		8,761	
El Salvador	5,569	6,907	7		5,562	
Honduras	5,310	6,720	109		5,201	
Uruguay	5,286	8,482	5,227		59	
Dominican Republic	5,275	5,560	2,534		2,741	
Costa Rica	3,541	2,737	2		3,539	

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES: Supplementary and Complementary agricultural products, values, 1938 and 1939 Continued.

Country	Year ended December 31. a/					
	Total agricultural		Supplementary b/		Complementary b/	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>Latin America-Con.</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Panama, Rep. of .	3,199	3,394	91		3,108	
Panama Canal Zone	246	109	5		241	
Venezuela	2,986	3,616	219		2,767	
Haiti	2,861	2,940	570		2,291	
Peru	2,345	2,973	2,144		201	
Nicaragua	2,226	2,619	199		2,027	
Ecuador	2,030	2,960	4		2,026	
Chile	1,306	1,225	1,289		17	
Paraguay	517	707	451		66	
Bolivia	117	116	64		53	
Total Latin America	354,948	391,709	167,555		187,393	
Japan	94,442	120,301	6,190		88,252	
Philippine Is. ...	80,772	77,915	77,438		3,334	
British Malaya ...	77,936	100,842	222		77,714	
Netherlands Indies	63,693	83,402	12,759		50,934	
China	27,098	37,356	22,883		4,215	
Hong Kong	1,590	1,959	1,450		140	
Kwantung	945	1,621	945		0	
British India	22,507	28,662	14,740		7,767	
Ceylon	15,947	20,656	19		15,928	
Turkey (A. & E.) .	13,231	13,617	12,220		1,011	
French Indochina..	7,058	9,436	10		7,048	
New Zealand	6,248	10,551	5,736		512	
Australia	5,230	10,515	5,209		21	
British E. Africa.	5,210	5,197	385		4,825	
Egypt	4,420	5,819	3,900		520	
Nigeria	3,755	6,600	1,521		2,234	
Gold Coast	3,149	6,798	21		3,128	
Union of S.Africa	1,710	3,972	1,562		148	
Tunisia	1,698	656	1,671		27	
Algeria	1,498	1,088	1,450		48	
Other Fr. Africa..	3,274	4,022	596		2,678	
Belgian Congo	1,270	1,231	790		480	
Iran (Persia)	457	655	408		49	
Other countries...	14,175	18,135	6,309		7,866	
Total	955,520	1,117,755	476,645	f/526,094	478,875	f/591,661

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to March 29, 1940. b/ See paragraph 3, general note, page 549.

c/ See paragraph 4, general note, page 549. d/ Less than 500. e/ Includes wheat for milling in bond and export, valued at \$2,503,000 in 1938 and at \$5,938,000 in 1939. f/ Country data not yet available.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES: Percentage distribution of total, supplementary, and complementary agricultural products, 1938 and 1939

Country	Year ended December 31 a/					
	Total agricultural		Supplementary b/		Complementary b/	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Europe</u>						
Italy.....	2.5	1.9	4.2		0.7	
France.....	1.5	1.2	2.4		.6	
Greece.....	1.4	1.3	2.8		c/	
Netherlands.....	1.2	.9	2.3		.2	
Poland and Danzig d/....	1.2	.8	2.5		c/	
United Kingdom.....	.9	.9	1.3		.6	
Spain.....	.8	.7	1.5		c/	
Other Europe.....	3.1	2.8	5.8		.4	
Total Europe.....	12.6	10.5	22.8		2.5	
Canada.....	2.3	4.2	4.6		.1	
<u>Latin America</u>						
Cuba.....	10.2	8.4	20.1		.5	
Brazil.....	10.0	9.2	3.8		16.2	
Colombia.....	5.1	4.2	c/		10.1	
Argentina.....	3.8	4.5	6.8		.8	
Mexico.....	2.6	2.4	1.8		3.5	
Guatemala.....	.9	.9	c/		1.8	
El Salvador.....	.6	.6	c/		1.2	
Honduras.....	.6	.6	c/		1.1	
Uruguay.....	.6	.8	1.1		c/	
Dominican Republic.....	.6	.5	.5		.6	
Other Latin America.....	2.1	2.0	1.1		3.3	
Total Latin America....	37.1	34.1	35.2		39.1	
Japan.....	9.9	10.8	1.3		18.4	
Philippine Islands.....	8.5	7.0	16.2		.7	
British Malaya.....	8.2	9.0	c/		16.2	
Netherlands Indies.....	6.7	7.5	2.7		10.6	
China, Hong Kong, Kwantung.	3.1	3.7	5.3		.9	
British India.....	2.4	2.6	3.1		1.6	
Ceylon.....	1.7	1.8	c/		3.3	
Turkey (A. & E.).....	1.4	1.2	2.6		.2	
French Indochina.....	.7	.8	c/		1.5	
New Zealand.....	.7	.9	1.2		.1	
Australia.....	.5	.9	1.1		c/	
British E. Africa.....	.5	.5	.1		1.0	
Other countries.....	3.7	4.5	3.8		3.8	
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	e/100.0	100.0	e/100.0

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to March 29, 1940.

b/ See general note, page 549, third paragraph.

c/ Less than 0.5 percent.

d/ See general note, page 549, fourth paragraph.

e/ Country data not yet available.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Animals, live:					
Cattle	No.	3	3	319	381
Hogs (swine)	No.	b/	1	15	15
Horses	No.	1	1	486	285
Mules, asses, and burros.....	No.	2	3	346	495
Other animals, live		c/	c/	463	500
Total animals, live				1,634	1,676
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	1,959	2,308	572	660
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, & spreads	Lb.	686	977	145	205
Other cheese	Lb.	795	503	165	109
Total cheese.....	Lb.	1,421	1,480	310	314
Milk and cream-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	42	48	37	43
Condensed, sweetened	Lb.	5,427	2,269	634	253
Evaporated, unsweetened	Lb.	23,698	27,497	1,634	1,825
Dried-					
Skimmed	Lb.	6,372	2,097	380	136
Whole	Lb.	3,819	6,260	1,364	2,285
Infants' foods, malted milk, etc.	Lb.	3,676	4,624	1,153	1,620
Total dairy products				6,084	7,136
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	2,092	2,697	621	695
Honey	Lb.	3,441	2,561	237	179
Hides and skins, raw (except furs)	Lb.	44,815	c/	4,751	4,224
Meats and meat products:					
Meats-					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen.....	Lb.	4,738	6,214	787	1,049
Pickled or cured	Lb.	7,199	7,360	599	668
Canned beef	Lb.	2,051	1,589	670	534
Total beef and veal	Lb.	13,988	15,163	2,056	2,251
Horse meat	Lb.	2,077	1,845	234	189
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	493	486	87	77
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	9,255	31,246	1,332	3,655
Bacon	Lb.	9,662	10,590	1,218	1,146
Hams and shoulders, cured.	Lb.	52,216	57,879	9,863	10,272
Sides, Cumberland & Wilt.	Lb.	1,681	5,770	266	795
Other, pickled or salted...	Lb.	14,082	14,972	1,426	1,283
Canned pork	Lb.	8,737	9,086	3,248	3,033
Total pork	Lb.	95,633	129,543	17,353	20,184

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meats, continued-					
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	1,760	2,583	407	514
Sausage-					
Canned	Lb.	1,338	1,844	378	523
Not canned	Lb.	1,221	1,243	265	266
Other meats-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	16,151	16,922	2,143	2,019
Sausage ingredients, salted or cured	Lb.	1,791	2,550	150	181
Other canned meats, including canned poultry	Lb.	1,553	2,100	315	388
Other meats	Lb.	1,754	1,482	225	176
Total meats	Lb.	137,759	175,761	23,613	26,768
Meat extracts and bullion cubes	Lb.	55	49	103	89
Sausage casings	Lb.	20,541	16,689	4,857	4,964
Oils, fats, and greases, animal:					
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	204,603	277,272	18,295	20,222
Oleo oil	Lb.	5,360	5,466	492	476
Oleo stock	Lb.	2,874	4,894	251	469
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	1,560	3,079	122	296
Tallow	Lb.	729	2,318	56	154
Other animal oils, fats and greases	Lb.	3,484	18,592	320	1,418
Total animal oils, fats and greases	Lb.	218,610	311,621	19,536	23,035
Wool, mohair, and Angora rabbit hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	1,343	179	423	99
Other miscellaneous animal products		c/	c/	3,974	3,509
Total animals and animal products				65,833	72,374
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Chocolate, including sweetened..	Lb.	1,265	1,324	220	260
Cocoa, powdered	Lb.	4,260	4,352	355	400
Coffee, green and roasted	Lb.	8,454	13,355	1,300	2,047
Coffee extracts and substitutes (including chicory)	Lb.	1,147	1,229	611	720
Cotton and linters, unmfed:					
Cotton	Bale	4,577	4,809	224,293	239,222
Linters	Bale	367	316	4,354	3,743

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fruits:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Fresh-					
Apples in barrels	Bbl.	945	582	3,132	1,679
Apples in baskets	Bskt.	887	1,077	1,594	1,455
Apples in boxes	Box	8,039	5,555	9,978	7,458
Apricots	Lb.	2,209	3,869	64	96
Berries	Lb.	6,654	9,254	570	732
Cherries	Lb.	1,428	1,691	111	160
Grapes	Lb.	80,166	59,116	3,674	2,184
Grapefruit	Box	1,143	1,179	2,027	1,749
Lemons	Box	798	792	2,341	2,186
Oranges	Box	8,069	6,297	15,658	11,265
Melons-					
Watermelons	Lb.	14,439	15,046	123	126
Other melons	Lb.	9,744	10,613	263	245
Peaches	Lb.	10,769	9,520	245	266
Pears	Lb.	177,134	97,193	6,181	3,284
Pineapples	Box	26	29	60	60
Prunes and plums	Lb.	16,129	13,938	808	522
Other fresh fruits		c/	c/	125	136
Total fresh fruits				46,954	33,603
Dried and evaporated-					
Apples	Lb.	25,699	25,499	1,855	1,894
Apple waste (except pomace)	Lb.	4,314	1,320	116	43
Apricots	Lb.	36,334	32,650	3,790	3,697
Peaches	Lb.	8,696	5,937	641	465
Pears	Lb.	8,432	6,301	571	431
Prunes	Lb.	235,386	157,702	9,868	7,067
Raisins	Lb.	154,735	144,895	7,537	7,010
Fruits for salad	Lb.	17,099	17,903	970	1,033
Other dried and evaporated.	Lb.	3,337	3,839	243	260
Total dried and evaporated fruits.....	Lb.	494,084	396,046	25,591	21,900
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce.....	Lb.	13,519	17,128	596	742
Apricots	Lb.	33,670	38,187	2,251	2,523
Berries-					
Loganberries	Lb.	4,212	3,968	340	308
Other canned berries	Lb.	1,376	1,201	139	112

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fruits, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Canned, Continued-					
Cherries	Lb.	5,554	3,672	452	332
Grapefruit	Lb.	38,479	48,777	2,457	2,660
Peaches	Lb.	86,235	91,709	5,516	5,647
Pears	Lb.	77,610	77,795	5,228	5,488
Pineapples	Lb.	18,436	23,350	1,468	1,792
Prunes	Lb.	1,512	3,081	119	197
Fruits for salad	Lb.	42,269	47,970	4,286	4,869
Other canned fruits	Lb.	3,978	4,534	376	391
Total canned fruits	Lb.	326,850	361,372	23,228	25,061
Juices-	Gal.	2,952	---	1,898	---
Grapefruit	Gal.	d/	2,180	d/	699
Orange	Gal.	d/	461	d/	333
Pineapple	Gal.	d/	765	d/	417
Other fruit juices	Gal.	d/	407	d/	574
Preserved fruits, jellies, and jams	Lb.	964	1,191	160	181
Other fruits preparations	Lb.	1,609	1,401	185	177
Total fruits and fruit preparations				98,016	82,745
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.) ...	Bu.	16,130	5,410	9,136	3,345
Buckwheat, grain.. (48 lb.) ...	Bu.	77	346	58	229
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.) ...	Bu.	147,505	32,117	94,497	19,803
Corn meal (196 lb.) ..	Bbl.	109	136	383	467
Corn, including corn meal..	Bu.	147,940	32,660	94,880	20,270
Malt	Bu.	136	375	205	450
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.) ...	Bu.	8,517	226	2,726	108
Oatmeal	Lb.	19,278	20,017	1,580	1,647
Oats, including oat- meal (32 lb.) ...	Bu.	9,588	1,338	4,306	1,755
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	20,978	16,081	421	272
Milled, including brown	Lb.	297,725	291,705	7,830	8,883
Screenings, broken, flour, and meal	Lb.	6,676	1,479	127	33
Rye, grain (56 lb.) ...	Bu.	3,347	86	2,299	71

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.) ..	Bu.	86,902	63,214	78,087	36,815
Wheat flour- (Bbl. of 196 lb.)					
Wholly of U.S. wheat	Bbl.	3,703	5,693	15,731	16,950
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	1,511	2,054	7,418	7,625
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	5,214	7,747	23,149	24,575
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	111,409	99,623	101,236	61,390
Other grain products-					
Biscuits and crackers	Lb.	5,630	6,150	1,072	1,074
Corn cereal foods, ready to eat	Lb.	1,871	2,794	211	316
Wheat cereal foods-					
Ready to eat	Lb.	602	626	79	87
To be cooked	Lb.	969	1,048	95	103
Hominy and corn grits	Lb.	15,445	14,872	264	254
Macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles	Lb.	3,130	4,423	240	307
Wheat semolina	Lb.	2,686	3,979	72	101
Other cereal foods	Lb.	1,458	1,414	209	238
Other grains & preparations		c/	c/	381	370
Total grains and grain products				223,121	99,548
Feeds and fodders:					
Hay (2,240 lb.)	Ton	61	3	537	60
Kafir and milo (56 lb.)	Bu.	675	2	378	2
Mill feeds .. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	10	11	375	419
Other prep. & mixed "	Ton	13	3	492	218
Other feeds, bran, etc."	Ton	25	17	679	424
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Babassu cake & meal (2,240 lb.)	Ton	1	1	36	32
Cottonseed cake ... "	Ton	27	1	728	26
Cottonseed meal ... "	Ton	20	6	600	193
Linseed cake	Ton	195	225	5,872	6,807
Linseed meal	Ton	9	11	381	399
Soybean oil-cake meal "	Ton	d/	46	d/	1,270
Other oil cake "	Ton	17	6	403	149
Other oil-cake meal "	Ton	60	6	1,541	145
Total oil cake and meal "	Ton	329	302	9,561	9,021
Total feeds & fodders e/				12,022	10,144
Hops	Lb.	4,822	4,682	955	1,596

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Nuts:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Apricot and peach kernels	Lb.	5,023	6,596	343	546
Peanuts	Lb.	619	750	62	73
Pecans	Lb.	3,853	2,488	590	432
Walnuts	Lb.	12,829	8,146	1,684	921
Other nuts	Lb.	1,547	1,527	264	322
Total nuts	Lb.	23,871	19,507	2,943	2,294
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	158,680	628,592	2,052	10,603
Other oilseeds	Lb.	2,731	9,734	92	303
Oils and fats, vegetable:					
Expressed-					
Cocoa butter	Lb.	2,647	13,586	335	1,923
Coconut oil-					
Edible	Lb.	2,270	10,128	138	672
Inedible	Lb.	4,813	15,263	184	586
Cooking fats other than lard (of animal or veg. origin)	Lb.	2,255	3,237	246	344
Corn oil	Lb.	113	180	15	19
Cottonseed oil-					
Crude	Lb.	428	3,880	24	245
Refined	Lb.	4,133	9,081	354	747
Linseed oil	Lb.	890	2,566	93	253
Peanut oil	Lb.	d/-	325	d/-	33
Soybean oil	Lb.	6,412	12,111	480	850
Soap stock, vegetable	Lb.	8,560	11,472	473	452
Other expressed oils & fats	Lb.	6,785	13,841	509	901
Total expressed oils and fats	Lb.	39,306	95,670	2,851	7,025
Essential or distilled oils ...		c/	c/	3,202	4,036
Seeds (except oilseeds):					
Alfalfa	Lb.	355	449	68	84
Red clover	Lb.	183	224	26	43
Other clover	Lb.	130	489	24	89
Timothy	Lb.	4,492	10,406	189	496
Other field and grass seeds ...	Lb.	10,466	6,150	899	757
Vegetable and flower seeds	Lb.	2,147	2,552	766	922
Total seeds (except oilseeds)	Lb.	17,773	20,270	1,972	2,391
Spices	Lb.	1,089	1,430	185	244
Starch:					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	189,231	190,579	4,284	4,481
Other starch	Lb.	897	1,912	50	91

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Sugar and related products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Sugar, refined (2,000 lb.) ...	Ton	62	125	2,537	6,984
Molasses	Gal.	11,902	19,885	504	544
Glucose (corn sirup)	Lb.	41,815	49,481	1,134	1,554
Grape or corn sugar	Lb.	11,652	14,508	557	617
Sirup, including maple	Gal.	407	2,372	171	964
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf-					
Black fat, water boler, and dark African	Lb.	7,699	7,212	1,491	1,420
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	335,219	245,977	139,180	63,136
Burley	Lb.	11,749	11,693	2,545	2,486
Cigar leaf	Lb.	2,530	1,497	791	463
Dark-fired Ky. and Tenn. ...	Lb.	43,374	41,710	7,005	5,250
Dark Virginia	Lb.	8,545	8,272	2,059	1,858
Green River	Lb.	3,592	2,263	841	575
Maryland and Ohio export ...	Lb.	4,509	6,332	1,278	1,413
One sucker leaf	Lb.	494	2,094	51	151
Perique	Lb.	143	166	63	74
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	472,854	327,216	155,304	76,826
Stems, trimmings, and scrap ..	Lb.	16,239	31,273	366	596
Vegetables and preparations:					
Vegetables-					
Fresh-					
Beans, including snap beans	Lb.	6,819	5,783	305	298
Onions	Lb.	53,970	51,858	1,093	723
Peas, green	Lb.	2,363	3,283	126	135
Peppers	Lb.	692	595	38	42
Potatoes, white	Lb.	124,953	161,196	1,465	2,252
Tomatoes	Lb.	22,179	24,405	621	858
Other fresh vegetables ...		c/	c/	3,281	3,465
Dried-					
Beans	Lb.	10,844	49,782	420	1,988
Peas	Lb.	12,895	18,637	385	839
Canned-					
Asparagus	Lb.	11,839	11,820	1,671	1,609
Baked beans, & pork & beans	Lb.	5,506	10,245	242	425
Corn	Lb.	2,339	2,855	174	199
Peas	Lb.	4,670	5,302	345	368
Soups	Lb.	3,100	10,296	302	764
Tomatoes	Lb.	1,877	2,836	119	148

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Vegetables and preparations, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Vegetables, continued-					
Tomato juice, canned	Lb.	3,141	3,337	136	194
Tomato paste, canned	Lb.	3,865	3,848	187	248
Other canned veg. & juices ..	Lb.	4,262	6,015	390	510
Total canned vegetables ...	Lb.	40,599	56,554	3,616	4,465
Ketchup and other tomato sauces	Lb.	4,087	4,523	370	338
Mayonnaise and salad dressings	Lb.	d/	851	d/	155
Pickles	Lb.	2,074	2,117	183	201
Vinegar	Lb.	353	287	36	75
Yeast	Lb.	4,208	4,318	591	608
Other sauces and relishes	Lb.	2,834	2,558	481	381
Other vegetable preparations ..		c/	c/	251	370
Total vegetables and preparations				13,312	17,243
Miscellaneous vegetable products:					
Beverages-					
Fruit sirups and flavors for beverages	Gal.	558	612	585	1,016
Malt extract and malt sirup ..	Lb.	996	2,296	91	164
Malt liquors	Gal.	742	709	466	446
Wines	Gal.	65	87	42	60
Other beverages, except fruit juices	Gal.	143	90	84	70
Broomcorn (2,240 lb.) ...	Ton	2	2	181	224
Drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, crude	Lb.	4,291	5,196	1,781	1,564
Flavoring extracts	Gal.	92	91	511	657
Nursery and greenhouse stock ..		c/	c/	465	403
Pectin	Lb.	311	482	205	297
Other misc. vegetable products		c/	c/	539	790
Total vegetable products				761,713	582,712
Total animal products				65,833	72,374
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS				827,546	655,086
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ..				3,057,169	3,123,260

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to March 29, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Reported in value only.

d/ Not separately classified. e/ Excludes barley, corn, and oats.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>				1,000	1,000
<u>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
<u>Animals, live:</u>					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds each ..	No.	b/ 48	115	b/ 744	1,600
200 to 700 pounds each	No.	c/ 244	402	b/ 2,816	5,037
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes...	No.	7	9	472	561
Other cattle.....	No.	125	228	5,084	13,009
Total cattle, dutiable ..	No.	424	754	9,116	20,207
Cattle, free (for breeding) ..	No.	10	10	899	941
Hogs (except for breeding)....	Lb.	57	86	5	5
Horses	No.	7	7	1,176	1,188
Poultry-					
Turkeys	Lb.	148	118	30	20
Other poultry		d/	d/	199	109
Sheep, lambs, and goats					
(except for breeding)	No.	6	8	39	47
Other animals, live		d/	d/	165	205
Total animals, live				11,629	22,722
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter-					
Dutiable	Lb.	1,494	999	394	244
Free for supplies of vessels	Lb.	130	108	32	25
Casein or lactarone	Lb.	417	15,832	28	886
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	13,317	14,141	3,140	3,540
Cheddar	Lb.	1,818	6,352	301	905
Other cheese	Lb.	39,297	38,578	8,101	8,398
Total cheese	Lb.	54,432	59,071	11,542	12,843
Milk and cream-					
Milk, whole.....	Gal.	0	e/	0	e/
Milk, skimmed or buttermilk..	Gal.	6	22	1	4
Cream	Gal.	5	1	8	2
Condensed and evaporated-					
In air-tight containers-					
Sweetened	Lb.	733	222	68	13
Unsweetened	Lb.	5	1	1	c/
All other condensed and					
evaporated	Lb.	1	0	e/	0
Total condensed and					
evaporated	Lb.	739	223	69	13

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 <u>a/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
SUPPLEMENTARY				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Dairy products, Continued:					
Milk and cream, Continued-					
Dried, malted, etc.-					
Whole	Lb.	53	3	12	1
Skimmed	Lb.	3	865	e/	24
Buttermilk.....	Lb.	0	1,587	0	97
Cream	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Malted milk, etc.	Lb.	25	10	9	4
Total dried, malted, etc.	Lb.	81	2,465	21	126
Total dairy products ...				12,095	14,143
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	232	329	44	57
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	205	62	69	23
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	333	683	71	146
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	718	500	282	154
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.	Lb.	1	e/	e/	e/
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	487	25	58	3
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb.	e/	0	e/	0
Total eggs and egg products.				524	383
Hides and skins, agricultural <u>f/</u>	Lb.	179,315	321,214	29,398	46,631
Honey	Lb.	196	271	20	25
Meats and meat products:					
Beef, fresh-					
Dutiable	Lb.	709	1,174	76	125
Free for supplies of vessels	Lb.	925	1,179	80	97
Veal, fresh-					
Dutiable	Lb.	34	93	3	6
Free for supplies of vessels	Lb.	68	83	8	7
Beef and veal, pickled or cured	Lb.	1,560	2,165	119	154
Beef, canned, incl. corned ...	Lb.	78,597	85,870	8,400	8,573
Mutton and lamb-					
Mutton	Lb.	e/	105	e/	4
Lamb-					
Dutiable	Lb.	6	14	1	2
Free for supplies of vessels	Lb.	5	5	1	e/
Pork-					
Fresh	Lb.	4,287	2,274	671	423
Hams, shoulders and bacon.	Lb.	44,246	36,324	11,730	9,570
Pickled, salted and other pork	Lb.	3,748	2,369	982	682

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 <u>a/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>					
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Meats and meat products, Con:					
Poultry-					
Dead, dressed, or undressed-					
Turkeys-					
Dutiable	Lb.	192	39	32	7
Free for supplies of					
vessels	Lb.	88	31	15	5
Other poultry-					
Dutiable	Lb.	215	123	44	27
Free for supplies of					
vessels	Lb.	30	3	5	1
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	502	734	233	318
Other meats-					
Fresh	Lb.	936	1,578	179	270
Canned or preserved	Lb.	216	175	57	49
Total meats	Lb.	136,364	134,338	22,636	20,320
Meat extracts	Lb.	513	1,213	213	469
Sausage casings	Lb.	11,785	16,456	7,119	6,992
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard	Lb.	2	1	e/	e/
Lard compounds	Lb.	1,924	1,245	124	64
Oleo oil	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Oleo stearin	Lb.	400	e/	15	e/
Oleomargarine, etc.	Lb.	2,295	2,609	196	197
Stearic acid	Lb.	788	1,278	69	107
Tallow	Lb.	1,304	1,496	52	44
Wool grease	Lb.	1,786	4,173	101	194
Other greases and oils		d/	d/	7	3
Total oils and fats, animal				564	609
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding					
free in bond	Lb.	34,253	102,565	10,046	23,945
Miscellaneous animal products...		d/	d/	15,789	20,357
Total animals and animal				110,033	156,596
products					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Fibers, vegetable:					
Cotton and linters, unmf. -					
Cotton (478 lb.)	Bale	193	143	9,287	7,522
Linters (478 lb.)	Bale	30	68	328	770
Flax, unmf. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	1	6	767	2,687
Hemp, unmf. "	Ton	1	1	168	213
Jute and jute butts, unmf. "	Ton	46	36	3,845	3,617

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
SUPPLEMENTARY				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Fruits and preparations:					
Apples (50 lb.)	Bu.	26	46	44	72
Avocados	Lb.	9,973	7,945	200	147
Berries	Lb.	3,544	2,837	227	154
Cherries-					
Natural	Lb.	855	1,482	65	96
Sulphured or in brine	Lb.	691	92	64	8
Dried, prepared, etc.	Lb.	24	35	4	5
Citron or citron peel	Lb.	2,864	3,099	185	147
Currants	Lb.	3,750	3,460	226	175
Dates	Lb.	45,422	43,695	1,562	1,578
Figs	Lb.	4,847	4,537	332	311
Grapefruit	Lb.	4,073	4,530	49	55
Grapes	Cu.ft.	583	377	512	522
Lemons	Lb.	560	0	12	0
Limes.....	Lb.	4,793	3,227	110	72
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	2,310	2,073	66	47
Mandarin oranges, canned	Lb.	1,633	1,825	74	95
Olives in brine-					
Green or ripe	Gal.	3,251	3,233	2,078	1,856
Pitted or stuffed	Gal.	2,899	3,152	2,607	3,006
Total olives in brine	Gal.	6,150	6,390	4,685	4,862
Olives, dried or ripe	Lb.	101	115	8	9
Pineapples, natural state		d/	d/	1,315	1,261
Pineapples, prep. or pres. ...	Lb.	31,524	74,991	1,529	2,997
Raisins	Lb.	322	285	36	29
Tamarinds		d/	d/	3	5
Jellies, jams, etc.	Lb.	2,344	3,546	290	421
Misc. fruits, natural or prep.		d/	d/	889	1,251
Total above fruits & prep.				12,437	14,319
Grains and grain products:					
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	126	776	71	334
Barley malt	Lb.	100,576	101,130	2,825	2,141
Buckwheat	Lb.	195	1	5	e/
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	404	490	258	281
Corn meal	Lb.	33	e/	e/	e/
Corn, including cornmeal..	Bu.	405	490	258	281
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	7	4,293	5	1,506
Oatmeal	Lb.	148	105	13	8
Oats, including oatmeal ..	Bu.	15	4,299	18	1,514

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
SUPPLEMENTARY		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Grains and grain products, Con:					
Rice-					
Uncleaned.....	Lb.	4,468	3,796	153	126
Cleaned or milled.....	Lb.	7,743	7,664	249	218
Patna.....	Lb.	3,655	4,615	127	145
Broken rice.....	Lb.	41,383	53,516	654	699
Rice meal, flour, polish, etc.	Lb.	870	1,502	29	44
Rye (56 lb.).....	Bu.	<u>e/</u>	<u>e/</u>	<u>e/</u>	<u>e/</u>
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat grain- (60 lb. bu.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption.....	Bu.	23	198	7	50
Other wheat grain <u>g/</u>	Bu.	25	19	32	21
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba.....	Bu.	839	2,597	638	1,627
To other countries.....	Bu.	2,942	7,933	1,865	4,311
Total wheat grain.....	Bu.	3,829	10,747	2,542	6,009
Wheat flour- Bbl. of 196 lb.					
For domestic use.....	Bbl.	4	22	15	58
Free in bond for export.....	Bbl.	69	66	209	137
Total wheat flour.....	Bbl.	73	88	224	195
Wheat, including flour, in terms of grain.....	Bu.	4,172	11,162	2,766	6,204
Miscellaneous grain products-					
Biscuits, wafers, cakes, etc..		<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	311	286
Bread, yeast leavened.....	Lb.	2,270	2,308	266	251
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc.....	Lb.	1,164	1,077	109	103
Other grain products.....		<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	135	156
Total grains and grain products.....				7,976	12,502
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.)...	Ton	28	18	658	392
Bran, shorts, etc., of wheat-					
Of direct import (2,000 lb.)	Ton	29	341	442	5,814
Withdrawn bonded mills "	Ton	31	118	527	2,039
By-product feeds, ex. wheat"	Ton	2	4	27	80
Dog food.....	Lb.	<u>h/</u>	4,802	<u>h/</u>	153
Grain hulls.....	Lb.	7,004	21,577	28	91
Hay (2,000 lb.).....	Ton	19	48	142	381
Malt sprouts, and brewers'					
grains (2,240 lb.).....	Ton	<u>e/</u>	2	4	51
Mixed feeds (2,000 lb.).....	Ton	3	4	148	78

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
SUPPLEMENTARY		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Feeds and fodders, Continued:					
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra.....	Lb.	85,513	111,707	874	1,018
Cottonseed-					
Dutiable.....	Lb.	6,262	9,502	54	95
Free in bond for export.....	Lb.	329	494	3	5
Linseed.....	Lb.	15,566	9,649	212	140
Soybean.....	Lb.	26,270	25,229	345	341
Other oilcake and meal.....	Lb.	17,883	22,246	202	187
Total oilcake and meal.....	Lb.	151,823	173,827	1,690	1,786
Screenings, scalplings, etc.-					
Of flaxseed.....	Lb.	23,710	38,040	56	88
Other screenings (2,000 lb.)..	Ton	40	103	130	436
Straw.....(2,000 lb.)..	Ton	3	7	13	32
Total feeds and fodders i/				3,865	11,421
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin:					
Hops.....	Lb.	9,222	8,190	2,556	3,066
Hop extract and lupulin.....	Lb.	26	34	33	51
Nuts:					
Almonds-					
Shelled.....	Lb.	1,639	1,534	518	413
Unshelled.....	Lb.	2	3	e/	1
Brazil or cream nuts-					
Shelled.....	Lb.	8,060	9,651	1,417	1,298
Unshelled.....	Lb.	20,587	22,849	1,125	1,053
Cashew nuts.....	Lb.	26,069	29,466	3,515	4,039
Chestnuts, incl. marrons	Lb.	16,767	14,717	591	655
Coconuts, in the shell.....	No.	36,948	28,086	531	404
Coconut meat, desiccated-					
Product of the P.I.....	Lb.	67,495	89,261	3,708	4,401
Other.....	Lb.	398	336	14	11
Filberts-					
Shelled.....	Lb.	1,940	2,094	536	392
Unshelled.....	Lb.	417	1,534	45	134
Peanuts-					
Shelled.....	Lb.	j/ 6,192	6,862	j/ 250	345
Unshelled.....	Lb.	443	332	15	10
Pecans.....	Lb.	147	214	24	41
Pignolia.....	Lb.	353	289	84	86
Pistache.....	Lb.	2,733	2,166	793	532

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
SUPPLEMENTARY					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Nuts, continued:					
Walnuts-					
Shelled.....	Lb.	3,173	4,423	456	592
Unshelled.....	Lb.	138	22	11	1
Other nuts.....	Lb.	555	324	48	54
Other nut preparations.....	Lb.	106	160	20	31
Total nuts & nut preparations				13,501	14,493
Oilseeds:					
Apricot and peach kernels.....	Lb.	94	134	20	33
Babassu nuts and kernels.....	Lb.	50,827	113,837	1,684	3,495
Castor beans.....	Lb.	114,073	162,611	2,046	2,882
Copra.....	Lb.	513,017	430,054	9,205	6,692
Cottonseed.....	Lb.	0	e/	0	e/
Flaxseed (56 lb.).....	Bu.	15,364	16,028	19,872	18,424
Hempseed.....	Lb.	514	1,290	10	25
Palm nuts and palm-nut kernels..	Lb.	24,340	10,118	375	157
Perilla seed.....	Lb.	2	6,502	e/	122
Poppy seed.....	Lb.	9,649	5,815	723	472
Rapeseed.....	Lb.	9,176	7,541	264	198
Rubber seed.....	Lb.	e/	0	e/	0
Sesame seed.....	Lb.	6,816	10,055	269	348
Soybeans.....	Lb.	180	137	5	5
Sunflower seed.....	Lb.	9	4	e/	e/
Other oilseeds.....	Lb.	8,560	16,624	190	329
Total oilseeds.....				34,663	33,182
Oils, expressed:					
Carnauba wax.....	Lb.	12,377	16,359	3,927	4,928
Cocoa butter.....	Lb.	10	15	2	3
Coconut oil.....	Lb.	363,941	336,796	11,401	8,385
Corn oil.....	Lb.	22,242	13,965	1,290	639
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	77,500	29,454	3,411	1,025
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	123	49	7	4
Olive oil, edible.....	Lb.	71,086	62,866	9,786	8,077
Olive oil, inedible.....	Lb.	27,800	39,484	1,805	2,520
Palm oil.....	Lb.	271,325	288,603	9,125	6,282
Palm-kernel oil.....	Lb.	2,569	2,237	95	78
Peanut oil.....	Lb.	15,553	3,779	611	175

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Oils, expressed, Continued:					
Perilla oil.....	Lb.	31,821	51,284	1,665	2,205
Rapeseed oil.....	Gal.	795	1,243	324	382
Sesame oil.....	Lb.	7,040	3,520	371	179
Soybean oil-					
Dutiable.....	Lb.	2,856	4,126	131	158
Free in bond for export.....	Lb.	1,402	0	55	0
Sunflower oil.....	Lb.	77	194	4	9
Tung oil.....	Lb.	107,456	78,718	11,923	11,724
Vegetable tallow.....	Lb.	274	2,564	22	109
Vegetable wax.....	Lb.	4,236	8,021	434	903
Other oils and fats, expressed.	Lb.	41,765	47,068	2,176	3,156
Total oils, expressed.....				58,565	50,941
Essential and distilled oils.....		d/	d/	565	721
Seeds, except oilseeds:					
Forage crop seeds-					
Alfalfa.....	Lb.	3,615	3,165	659	509
Clover-					
Alsike.....	Lb.	551	322	103	41
Crimson.....	Lb.	4,921	4,744	292	322
Red.....	Lb.	6,154	451	741	35
Other clover.....	Lb.	11,796	8,477	381	637
Grass.....	Lb.	7,440	9,887	1,042	1,319
Vetch.....	Lb.	7,338	4,748	257	186
Garden and field seeds-					
Cabbage.....	Lb.	472	334	158	121
Canary.....	Lb.	15,114	15,884	402	296
Onion.....	Lb.	132	105	76	59
Spinach.....	Lb.	2,560	2,883	193	207
Sugar beet.....	Lb.	4,654	8,243	498	792
Turnip.....	Lb.	543	484	50	44
Other garden and field seeds	Lb.	2,193	2,022	563	464
Seeds for the Dept. of Agri....		d/	d/	2	e/
Total seeds, ex. oilseeds....				5,917	5,032
Spices (Paprika, celery seed, capsicum, mustard)..		d/	d/	1,676	2,656
Starch:					
Potato starch.....	Lb.	6,746	10,984	155	246
Other starch.....	Lb.	850	1,024	30	35

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION); Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>				1,000	1,000
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
<u>Sugar, molasses, and sirups:</u>					
Beet sugar (2,000 lb.)	Ton	1	e/	21	e/
Cane sugar (2,000 lb.)-					
Product of the P.I. -					
Dutiable	Ton	59	68	4,419	5,081
Free	Ton	892	883	46,169	44,536
Other cane sugar-					
From Cuba	Ton	1,879	1,872	76,829	72,774
From other countries	Ton	144	80	2,983	2,258
Total sugar	Ton	2,975	2,903	130,421	124,649
Dextrose, lactose, and					
levulose	Lb.	2	2	1	e/
Maple sirup	Lb.	39	2,646	9	242
Maple sugar	Lb.	3,956	9,622	623	1,524
Molasses-					
Edible	Gal.	10,956	11,564	1,969	1,783
Unfit for human consumption..	Gal.	177,348	190,656	8,206	6,420
Total molasses	Gal.	188,304	202,220	10,175	8,203
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</u>					
<u>Leaf-</u>					
Cigar leaf (filler)-					
Stemmed-					
Dutiable	Lb.	6,866	8,166	4,863	5,426
Free in bond for export..	Lb.	51	63	53	43
Unstemmed-					
Dutiable	Lb.	2,701	2,183	1,570	1,175
Free in bond for export	Lb.	9	4	14	6
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed....	Lb.	49,508	49,627	24,660	24,294
Leaf for cigar wrappers-					
Dutiable	Lb.	1,695	2,171	3,415	3,623
Free in bond for export ...	Lb.	11	9	42	28
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	60,841	62,223	34,622	34,595
Scrap tobacco-					
Product of the P.I.	Lb.	4,525	13,705	482	1,359
Other scrap tobacco	Lb.	2,940	3,164	822	858
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	3,100	3,355	102	106
Total tobacco,					
unmanufactured	Lb.	71,406	82,447	36,028	36,918

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
SUPPLEMENTARY				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Vegetables and preparations:					
Fresh and dried-					
Beans, green or in brine....	Lb.	5,748	4,070	159	109
Beans, dried	Lb.	8,261	6,132	331	209
Beets, other than sugar.....	Lb.	0	1	0	e/
Cabbage	Lb.	191	101	4	2
Carrots	Lb.	1	269	e/	3
Cauliflower	Lb.	h/	39	h/	1
Celery	Lb.	0	96	0	3
Chickpeas or garbanzos-					
Dried	Lb.	7,728	8,332	321	323
Green, unripe or in brine.	Lb.	2	0	e/	0
Cowpeas, blackeye, dried ...	Lb.	1	0	e/	0
Other cowpeas	Lb.	0	80	0	2
Cucumbers	Lb.	2,339	2,276	48	45
Dasheens	Lb.	1,295	1,368	19	22
Eggplant	Lb.	8,030	4,532	161	88
Endives	Lb.	h/	1,465	h/	169
Garlic	Lb.	3,069	4,140	121	143
Horseradish, crude	Lb.	392	88	27	3
Lentils and lupines	Lb.	10,083	6,751	340	251
Lettuce	Lb.	24	e/	1	e/
Mushrooms	Lb.	565	591	287	305
Okra	Lb.	2,022	2,177	72	76
Onions	Lb.	5,294	4,866	86	84
Peas (except cowp's & chick)-					
Green	Lb.	2,502	2,054	122	100
Dried	Lb.	2,461	890	102	36
Split	Lb.	222	165	10	4
Peppers	Lb.	8,086	3,394	223	88
Potatoes, white or Irish-					
Certified seed	Lb.	43,613	78,092	529	1,293
Other potatoes	Lb.	2,207	15,767	52	234
Radishes	Lb.	h/	0	h/	0
Squash	Lb.	31	7	1	e/
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	65,345	48,793	1,443	1,054
Truffles	Lb.	22	17	29	26
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	115,133	107,689	839	839
Other fresh vegetables	Lb.	5,530	5,049	147	164
Canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	890	890	206	185
Peas	Lb.	450	1,159	39	122
Tomatoes	Lb.	62,520	55,400	2,434	2,222
Other canned	Lb.	218	213	13	11

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
SUPPLEMENTARY				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Vegetables and preparations, Con:					
Prepared or preserved-					
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	7,001	6,388	366	330
Pimientos, in brine, oil, etc.	Lb.	742	150	96	19
Sauces	Lb.	10,739	13,777	429	505
Tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	9,314	7,146	624	567
Other vegetables, prep. & pres.	Lb.	8,914	8,681	584	673
Miscellaneous veg. preparations-					
Bean cake, miso, etc.	Lb.	1,092	999	52	51
Farinaceous substances-					
Arrowroot	Lb.	5,653	8,346	305	463
Sago	Lb.	11,303	22,807	150	292
Tapioca	Lb.	230,879	382,803	3,880	5,521
Other vegetable substances..		d/	d/	1,479	1,475
Total vegetables and prep.				16,131	18,112
Miscellaneous vegetable products:					
Beverages-					
Wines	Gal.	3,429	3,937	8,511	9,048
Other beverages and fruit juices		d/	d/	1,971	1,852
Broomcorn (2,000 lb.)	Ton	e/	e/	5	6
Ginseng, belladonna, stramonium		d/	d/	75	133
Nursery and greenhouse stock-					
Bulbs, roots, and corms-					
Hyacinth	No.	17,461	19,833	670	754
Lily	No.	23,437	24,305	619	631
Lily-of-the-valley	No.	9,130	5,218	186	108
Narcissus	No.	2,803	11,382	88	320
Tulip	No.	98,370	112,346	1,708	1,682
Crocus and other bulbs .	No.	33,360	39,331	191	195
Flowers, cut		d/	d/	63	50
Trees, plant cuttings, etc.-					
Fruit stocks	No.	42	2	e/	e/
Rose stocks and plants ..	No.	3,340	3,213	46	47
Other trees, plants, etc.	No.	562	1,968	125	184
Total nursery and greenhouse stock				3,696	3,971
Other vegetable products		d/	d/	2,582	1,366
Total vegetable products ..				366,612	369,498
Total animals and animal products				110,033	156,596
Total supplementary agricultural products k/.....				476,645	526,094

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
<u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
<u>Silk, unmanufactured:</u>					
Silk, raw	Lb.	55,194	51,600	88,321	120,852
Cocoons	Lb.	<u>e/</u>	17	<u>e/</u>	7
Wool,unmfd.(free in bond for use in carpets, etc.)	Lb.	70,021	143,405	12,559	25,692
Total animal products				101,380	146,551
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	453,097	663,779	20,139	27,613
Chocolate and cocoa,prepared ...	Lb.	3,698	4,445	565	617
Coffee (except into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	1,987,144	2,013,779	137,824	139,546
Tea	Lb.	81,372	97,746	18,313	21,075
<u>Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb.)</u>					
Crin vegetal	Ton	4	5	155	126
Istle or tampico	Ton	6	10	359	685
Kapok	Ton	6	9	1,714	2,336
Manila or abaca	Ton	27	46	3,165	4,172
New Zealand fiber	Ton	<u>e/</u>	0	3	0
Sisal and henequen	Ton	108	119	9,571	8,658
Other vegetable fibers (excl. flax, hemp and jute)	Ton	7	8	482	543
Total vegetable fibers ...	Ton	158	197	15,449	16,520
<u>Fruits and preparations:</u>					
Bananas	Bunch	59,243	57,128	28,798	29,083
Plantains		<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	69	82
Ginger root, candied or otherwise preserved	Lb.	3,749	4,276	262	239
<u>Oils, essential and distilled</u> (excl.lemon, orange, grapefruit eucalyptus and peppermint)		<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	3,930	5,723
<u>Rubber and similar gums:</u>					
Gutta balata	Lb.	1,141	1,555	181	266
Gutta percha	Lb.	582	2,909	161	539
Gutta siak	Lb.	413	<u>1/</u>	44	<u>1/</u>
Jelutong or pontianak	Lb.	20,456	14,873	2,945	1,603
Rubber-					
Milk of,or latex	Lb.	26,754	61,460	4,168	10,468
Guayule	Lb.	5,618	5,001	629	463
Other crude rubber	Lb.	890,714	1,052,403	125,374	167,562
Total rubber, crude	Lb.	923,086	1,118,864	130,171	178,493

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
<u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Spices (excl.paprika, celery seed, capsicum and mustard) ...		<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	9,413	11,709
Misc. vegetable products:					
Drugs (excl.belladonna,ginseng and stramonium)		<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	8,891	11,556
Vegetable ivory or tagua nuts	Lb.	8,749	15,934	127	190
Yerba maté (Paraguay tea)	Lb.	111	102	8	7
Other misc. veg. products		<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	205	249
Total vegetable products				377,495	445,110
Total animal products				101,380	146,551
Total complementary agricultural products <u>k/</u>				478,875	591,661
<u>AGRICULTURAL-</u>					
Supplementary products <u>k/</u>				476,645	526,094
Complementary products <u>k/</u>				478,875	591,661
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS				955,520	1,117,755
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ..				1,949,624	2,276,100

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to March 29, 1940. b/ Less than 175 pounds, each. c/ 175 pounds to 700 pounds, each. d/ Reported in value only. e/ Less than 500.
f/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins" which are reported in pieces, only. g/ Dutiable at 42¢ per bushel. h/ Not separately classified.
i/ Excludes barley, corn, oats, and wheat unfit for human consumption. j/ Includes 2,248,000 pounds, valued at \$46,000, imported free in bond for export.
k/ See general note page 549. l/ Included in "gutta percha."

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Annual index numbers of volume of agricultural products
exported, 1929-1939 a/
(July 1909-June 1914 = 100)

Year ended December 31	All commod- ities	All commod- ities except cotton	Cotton fiber, includ- ing linters	To- bacco, unmanu- fac- tured	Fruits	Wheat, in- clud- ing flour	Grains and grain pro- ducts	Pork, cured <u>b/</u>	Lard <u>c/</u>
1929...	107	151	90	145	311	144	149	79	175
1930...	82	107	79	148	263	139	117	59	136
1931...	82	95	83	133	327	117	99	36	120
1932...	94	76	109	105	273	76	70	24	115
1933...	85	62	102	112	236	26	29	29	122
1934...	66	59	71	112	208	34	32	24	91
1935...	61	44	73	101	270	15	19	18	20
1936...	55	40	67	103	214	18	18	14	23
1937...	65	55	73	111	210	49	54	12	28
1938...	75	100	55	125	329	103	161	18	43
1939 <u>d/</u>	65	75	58	91	256	93	93	21	58

a/ Averages of unadjusted monthly indexes. b/ Includes bacon, hams,
shoulders, and sides. c/ Includes neutral lard after January 1, 1938.
d/ Preliminary.